The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,434—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRA OF TH BOMB BRAN OF T ROYAL ASIAT

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
18th	Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
25th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st	April	PERSIA	7951		
8th	„	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th	„	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	„	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th	„	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th	May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th	„	MACEDONIA	10512		
20th	„	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th	„	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

• COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,255	Comte	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April „

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th March, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,152	[illegible] „ „
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	[illegible] „ „
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	„
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	„
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3869	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposs PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM.

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. **McDOWELL & CO., LD.**
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Building pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"MINIMAX"

HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,

MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November. 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

		Rs.	a.
MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER	Rs.	37	8
REFILLS for above	„	5	0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS. MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

CONTINUED UNABATED SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE VERY LATEST CONTINENTAL ACT.

"THE DOG CART AND THE DOGS"

TRAINED AND INTRODUCED BY

MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD.

THE DOG CART SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR MRS. T. F. FITZGERALD

by the FORT CARRIAGE WORKS.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist HERR VON DER MEHNDEN.

REMEMBER

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS,

THE LAST SIX NIGHTS

of the GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

WRESTLING.

GRAND WRESTLING COMPETITION

Commencing TO-NIGHT 14th Inst.

BY SOME MEN OF THE YORK REGT.

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

Tickets for all other parts may be obtained daily at the CIRCUS from 9 to 6.

By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH PROVISIONS, Rice, Biscuit, &c., to His Majesty's Ships at Bombay for three years from 1st April next.

Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at this Office.

No Tenders will be received later than noon on MONDAY, 20th, March, 1905.

M. G. BROWN.
Assistant Paymaster in Charge.

R. N. Depot, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 9th March, 1905.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1882 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 737 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of and offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong-Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Port Arthur, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert, Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL OWNERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

Sale of Cotton Wastes, Bardans, a large variety of Mill Stores Country Castings of Iron and Brass and English make Spare Parts of Machinery and furniture etc.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1905, at 1-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Company's Mill Premises, situate at Albert Road, Chinchpogly, Bombay, a quantity of droppings, cotton bardans, and a large variety of mill stores Wilson's bobbins, English hoop iron, castings of iron and brass, fire bars, assorted iron bars and steel plates, pressures Brass sheets, Piston Packing rings, Packings Feed pump, Brass wire, India rubber sheets, Emery stickles, spring Dash pots, English files, steel bars assorted, brass pipes etc. other new English spare parts of machinery of Messrs Platt Bros. and Co. Ltd., Messrs Howard and Bullough and Messrs Taylor Lang and Co. and furniture etc.

Particulars may be obtained from the Office of the Liquidators or the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th March 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th, 20th and 21st instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. TOWNER and Co., Passenger and Shipping Agents, 6, Bank Street, beg to notify that their ADDRESS on and after the 16th instant will be;—37, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

TUESDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1905, (HOLIDAY.)

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on TUESDAY, 14th March, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1905.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"

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It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

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For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	5 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.

Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.

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ASTHMADYNE,

A thoroughly reliable and effective specific for Asthma and shortness of breath. Its effects are wonderful.

DOSE :—One tablespoonful with an equal quantity of water when Asthma begins, to be repeated in an hour if not relieved, and then every three hours if required.—

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Oolobaria, 3436 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Zinnia, 2339 tons, Captain J R Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 2nd March, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Djibouti, 2797 tons, Captain James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 2nd March, with a cargo of sugar and 2 deck passengers.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3330 tons, Captain W H Selby, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, 29th January, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1336 tons, Captain H Tepe, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, 31 cabin and 143 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 3011 tons, Captain P J Morgan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 15th February via coast ports, with a general cargo and coal and 2 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Mazagon s	Selby	Kobe, Jan 29
	Sicilia s	Weston	Southampton, Feb18
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta, Mar 2
	Djibouti s	James	Mauritius, Mar 2

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Oolobaria s	Watkeys	Calcutta
	Bundesrath s	Tepe	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Lhasa, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Djibouti, for Havre and Dunkirk
" Chusan, for China, &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 11th instant

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 10th instant.

SINGAPORE, MAR 13.

The Chartered steamer Clan Mackenzie, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAR. 11.

The P and O steamer Bengal, left here this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macalister s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 13 bales cotton waste and 287 bales rags P Bhimji 642 cwts oil cake K B Sajany

Arabia s—19 cwts senna leaves and 7½ cwts indirjav P Ruttenji Jewandas

Circassia s—38 bales wool Ewart Latham and Co ; 15 bales wool T Chrmundas 124 bales wool and goat hair H M Abba

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabya s—7 bales carpets Latham and Co ; 18 bales skins Max Klun

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2 boxes condiments H S Black

FOR LONDON.

Clan Forbes s—130 bales hemp E Tajbhoy 200 cwt coriander seed and 201 cwt Kurdee seed A Blascheck and Co 400 cwts horns L B and Sons ; 100 bales hemp P Bhemji 150 cwts nigerseed A Blascheck and Co; 1002 cwts myrabollom E Oomersey

Arabia s—2 bales carpets Grindlay Groom and Co ; 25 cwts nutmegs S Bhimjee 29 bales hides and skins R M Kooka 50 cwts deerhorns J M Rehimtoola 9 cases brassware curtains Seto ; L B Bhootwalla ; 2 cwts shellac S Mamoogee and Co ; 15 cwts wax L Mucanjie 37 cwts fishmans M Hassums 5 bales skins C Joosuf 52 bales skins H M Abba 37 bales hides and skins W and A Graham and Co ; 29 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co ; 9 bales hides Ewar Latham and Co

Persia s—1000 cwts Bonemeal R Kaderbhoy

FOR ODESSA.

Deda s—150 cwts oil Canum H Virdhin

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Riverdale s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR MOJI.

Riverdale s—360 bales cotton S D Captain and Co

FOR KOBE

Riverdale s—1000 bales cotton Tata and Co ; 200 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 300 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co ; 600 bales cotton Shroff and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDRS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, March 14, 1905.

1 The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters at once.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, March 14, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place this week ;—
No 1 Coy—Tuesday (to-day) at 6-30 a.m., Wednesday at 9 p.m. and Thursday at 6-30 p.m, Town Hall Compound.
No 2 Coy—Thursday at 9 p.m. Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE new circuit-house at Bankipore is an historical building in its way, as it was the residence of Mr. Tayler of Patna fame during the Mutiny. The house has been put in thorough order and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will occupy it for three weeks next July. As it is now the property of Government, there is no occasion to fear that it will ever be dismantled.

Any itching skin disease, such as piles, eczema chilblains, scurvy, pimples, or stings of insects is quickly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment, which may be had of all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 13 16	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£100 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 5-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27	= — 5-16
3 months hence	26 11-16	= — 5 16
Spot in New York	58 5-8	= — 5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·46 1 4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	= do

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 16 3-8 sellers tone flat.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 3-4d buyers
WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 1-2 sellers, tone quiet.
Red Karachi 29 sellers, tone quiet.
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-2 sellers tone dull.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3-4 unchanged.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers Springwell "Ethelhilda" "Ville de la Ciotat."

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 4·21 + 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 20,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

Mch.-Apl. 4·06 +3
Apl.-May 4·08 +3
May-June 4·10 +3
June-July 4·12 +3
July-Aug. 4·12 +3
Aug.-Sept. 4·13 +3
Sept.-Oct. 4·15 +4
Oct-Nov 4·15 +3
Nov-Dec. 4·16 +3

Receipts at U S Ports	20,000 bales
Do. last year	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	16,000 "
Do. do Continent	12,000 "
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·90 unchanged
Futures, month of March	7·45 + 5 *
Do. do. July	7·51 + 6 *

* Advanced owing to Southern Spinners said to be bidding more freely.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7 3-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of June	7·40 + 6
Do. do. Sept.	7·48 + 5
Tone at close	steady.
	Bales.
Stock in London	12,000
Total visible supply	3,460,000
Quantity in sight	9,930,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 5 p. m., on Saturday, 11th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	13,128 bales.
Wheat	8,166 cwts.
Linseed	27,274 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,091 "
Gingellyseed	4,735 "
Poppyseed	311 "
Groundnuts	774 "
Castorseed	693 "
Rice	918 "
Myrabollams	604 "
Cottonseed	23,980 "
Mowraseed	18 "
Gram	3,805 "
Joowar	5,867 "
Maize	13 "

BOMBAY, MARCH 13.

Exchange—Tone Quite but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4 to 171
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	99·2
1st Settlement	99·3

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent
Bank of Bombay do do do 8 do
Bank of Bengal do do do 8 do
Bank of Madras do 1st do 7 do
Bank of Bombay cash balance is 6 1-2 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.	
Ready	6 1 0
Forward April-May	6 2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.	
Brown Cawnpore. Ready.	6 2
Do Forward April-May	6 3
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6 10
Do Forward April-May	6 12
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	7 1
Forward April-May	7 4
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	28 4
Forward April-May nominal	30 0
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, firm, but little business doing	44-8
Howree Khandeish	
15 per cent Mixed	45
25 per cent. "	44
50 per cent "	42-8
Black Kutnee "	37
Yellow Hingenghat "	54
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.	
White Delhi Ready	4 9 0
Do do Apl.-May.	4 9 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

Estimated sales bales	8,000
Imports "	5,000

Mar.-April 4·08 +2
April-May 4·10 +2
May-June 4·12 +2
June-July 4·14 +2
July-Aug. 4·14 +2
Aug.-Sept. 4·15 +2
Sep.-Oct. 4·17 +2
Oct.-Nov. 4·17 +2
Nov.-Dec 4·18 +2

COTTON.—In spite of the better advices from the home markers, the local market is easier, and prices have declined Rs. 2 to 3 all round. The enquiry continues limited and this is having a depressing effect on sellers. The "Sutta" market is weak, as heavy deliveries are expected against sales of "good" Broach for 15th, 25th March, and we quote at the close Rs. 126.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.)(Ry. terms)	167	156	25 March
Bengals, M G Ry terms	174	164	do
Sind-Punjab M. G.	174	164	do
Oomrawatee (decepta) (M.-G.)	176	170	do
Khandeish do.	169	162	do
Jalgaon do	169	164	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do. do. Akola do. do. do.	171	174	do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	188	182	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	183	177	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	188	182	do
Broach (M.-G.)	198	196	do
Do. do		195	15-25 do
Dharwar (S.-G)		192	25 May
Westerns		181	do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 4th March, as compared with the statement of the 11th March :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 4. Rs.	Mar. 11. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,10,427	49,18,191
Public Deposits at Branches	76,47,710	72,17,651
Other Deposits	[illegible]	6,55,06,139
Post Bills	11,309	11,309
Sundries	16,96,504	17,72,062
Rs.	9,60,24,646	9,78,28,372
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,42,330	[illegible]
Other authorised Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	98,42,320	[illegible]
Loans do. do. do.	[illegible]	1,13,58,792
Bills discounted and purchased	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead Stock	2,37,641	[illegible]
Stamps and Stationery	4,130	4,131
Balances with other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	1,36,674	1,41,757
Cash	2,28,61,397	[illegible]
Rs.	[illegible]	[illegible]

"We have Glycogen with good results in a case of erysipelas and one of appendicial abscess."—S. A. SIMS, House Surgeon, Youngstown Hospital Association, March 29, 1904.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OAKDEN—March 7, at Ballia, the wife of R Oakden, I C S, of a daughter.

PEARTH—March 1, at Seeyok Tea Estate, Darjeeling, the wife of Edward Pearth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FELLOWES—YOUNG—March 4, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by the Rev W B Hardford, M A, Captain Halford, LeMesurier Fellowes, 47th Sikhs, son of the late Colonel H Fellowes, 32nd Pioneers, to Alice Harriette, younger daughter of the late Colonel D B Young, I S C.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTONE—February 20, at "Montpellier," Landour, Major M F Johnstone, of pneumonia aged 74.

ROBERTSON—March 7, at Sialkote, from the result of an accident at polo, Robert Macpherson Robertson, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion The Black Watch, second son of R A Robertson Esq, Kirklands, Hermiston, Midlothian, aged 23.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC
of great value.

CONTAINS
IRON
PHOSPHORUS
NUX VOMICA
DAMIANA.
COCA.

All powerful stimulants and nerve foods, acting directly on the nervous system and combined in this INVIGORATOR in their most concentrated and active forms.

DOSE.—Half to one teaspoonful, two or three times a day in half a wine-glassful of water.

It may with advantage be taken as a liqueur after meals.

Rs. 3 per bottle.
Also in Tablet form bottle of 25, Re 1.
bottle of 100, Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LTD.
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 3-33m., 4-48a. Low water, 9-53m., 10-45a.
Back Bay Bath Company, at the Bath, 5-30 p.m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 9-15 p.m.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay Police notify the possession of a gold scarf pin and a small metal timepiece which are now lying at the Head Police Office, awaiting claimants.

CONVEYANCE OF SMALL-POX PATIENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Karim Dosoo, a victoria driver, No. 245, with having negligently done an act likely to spread infectious disease. Dr. Alexandra Britto, Deputy Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, deposed to having seen the accused take in to his carriage a Parsee girl by name Navazbai Rustomji as his fare from Vankamohalla to Bhuleshwar on Sunday morning. The girl was seen to be suffering from small-pox. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 30.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master. Commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

March	Warren Point	Hume
Finale Act II	Vittory Pisany	Piri
Selection	Rose of Castile	Donizetti
Song	Moon	Adam
Selection	The Chinese Honey Moon	Monckton
Valse	Andalusische Liebestraum	Frediemann

THE KHOJA BURIAL GROUND DISPUTE.—Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar at the High Court yesterday, was mentioned again the suit in which Hirji Kilu Manek and other Khojas sought for a decree for a declaration of their rights against Haji Sultan Ali Shustri and other Persian Moguls, in respect of the cemetery in Sonapore. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, on behalf of the plaintiffs, stated that, in deference to the suggestion of the Court, the parties had practically come to an arrangement, but some details remained to be settled, and probably a consent decree would be agreed to. Mr. Davar, for the defendants consented to an adjournment, and the suit was adjourned accordingly.

A THIEVING WOMAN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector H. Brewin charged Noorbee, a Mahomedan woman, with stealing clothes of the value of Rs. 50. The evidence showed that the clothes belonged to a Parsi, named Edulji Ruttonji Mistri, who had given them to a dhobie to be washed. The dhobie took the clothes to the ghat at Mahaluxmi, and left them in the yard, whence they were stolen by the accused and sold to a Mahomedan, named Joosub at Chore Bazar, for Rs. 4. The accused, who was seen hanging about the Dhobie Ghat, was arrested on suspicion on Sunday and the clothes were recovered from the person to whom they had been sold by the accused. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the prosecution of Joosub for receiving stolen property.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Berdia Gunnoo, a Hindu cart-driver, aged twenty-eight years, was having his cart loaded with pressed bales of cotton at Lower Colaba on Sunday afternoon, when he accidentally fell from his cart, and one of the bales falling on top of him, fractured his skull. He died on the spot. It appears that the bale in question was put into the cart by several labourers, and the deceased in attempting to move it to the fore part of the cart, slipped, when near the end of the cart, and fell out on to the road with the bale on top of him.—Sittabai, a Hindu woman, aged forty, residing in a hut, at Matoonga, died on Sunday from the effects of the burns, she had received some days before. Enquiries showed that the deceased was seated near the fire in her hut, warming herself, when her saree caught fire. She was burnt about her body for which she was treated at home, but did not recover.

CURIOUS WAY OF COLLECTING SUBSCRIPTION.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Haji Ibrahim Hoosein, a Mahomedan, was charged at the instance of Inspector Morris, with trespass in that he entered the shop of one Hurkha Luximon at Musjid Bunder Road, against the wish of the owner. The evidence showed that the accused entered the shop on Sunday morning to collect subscription for taboots. The shop-keeper declined to pay anything, when the accused created a disturbance and stopped the workmen in the shop from proceeding with their work. Notwithstanding this, Hurkha refused to pay anything and the accused left the place. He, however, returned, in the evening, and threatened to assault the shopkeeper if he did not pay the subscription. The accused was then made over to the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 15, and ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for a period of three months.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE SEPOY.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sullivan charged Dosman Dadamia and Rama Arjoon, before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate; with assault on Kasheo Rama, P.C. No. 88 C. while on duty at Falkland Road, on Saturday at about 11 a.m. It appeared the complainant arrested accused No. 1, on the 10th instant, and he was let out on bail but failed to reappear the following day at the Court. Seeing the complainant approaching them, the first accused sprang upon him and knocked him down, while the second accused began kicking him. Both the accused pleaded not guilty. Evidence of eye-witnesses having been led, the Magistrate convicted both the accused. The first was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for six months. The second accused was given three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and was fined Rs. 5 of which Rs. 2 were ordered to be paid to complainant by way of compensation.

PRESENTATION OF ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.—Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has presented a Royal Humane Society's bronze medal and certificate to policeman No. 1011 A, named Daji Govind for saving the life of a Bunia woman from drowning. It appears that about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th August last, a woman named Ambubai, residing at Goa Street, Fort, and employed on the Port Health Officer's staff at Carnac Bunder for medical inspection, jumped into a well situated at the junction of Mint Road and Fort Street intending to commit suicide in consequence of family troubles. On hearing a noise from the other side of Fort Street, the policeman Daji with another policeman went across and heard a moan proceeding from the well. They looked into the well with a lantern and saw a body floating on the surface. The policeman Daji, who could swim, at once jumped into the well, caught hold of the woman by the hair and held her up till a rope was thrown to him. With the assistance of the other policeman, the woman was taken out and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she recovered. The woman was charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate with attempting to commit suicide and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment. The matter was reported to Government, with a request that it might be brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society through the Secretary of State, with a recommendation that the police constable might be awarded a medal.

A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

YESTERDAY at the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty disposed of an appeal of Gumansing Chensing, a wealthy and influential man in Thalner, Taluka Shirpur, the leader or Jamadar of a force of Irregular Police called the Hashmis, who was ordered by Mr. V. K. Namjoshi, Magistrate under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to furnish security for Rs. 1,000, and to give two securities for Rs. 1,000 each, to be of good behaviour for a period of three years. The clauses stated that when a person is a habitual receiver of stolen property or who committed mischief, extortion, cheating and counterfeiting of coin ; or who was so desperate and dangerous a character as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community, might be ordered by the Magistrate to furnish security etc. Mr. G. S. Curtis, District Magistrate in Khandesh, on appeal reduced the term of three years imposed by Mr. Namjoshi on the accused to that of eighteen months. From this order this appeal was made to the High Court. Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for the accused. Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Their lordships held that after going through the evidence recorded for the prosecution as well as for the defence, they were of opinion that it was in favour of the accused, and that after this evidence was recorded, the Magistrate should not have recorded, further evidence of his own motion. The District Magistrate's order was set aside, because the evidence did not carry conviction to the mind of the Court.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 17th and 18th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper, Saturday morning as undermentioned :—The next shoot will be at 500 and 600 yards on Saturday morning next, when it is expected there will be a much larger turn out. The following are the results of last Saturday's shooting :—

	Score 200 yards.
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33a
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vols	32b
Cr Sergt Inst in Muskty J H. Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31a
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	30c
Gunner J Woodall. Bo Vol Artillery	23
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P Ry Vols	20

a Handicaped 6 Points
b " 8 "
c " 2 " winner of spoon.

	Score 300 yards.
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	28a
Cr Sergt Inst in Muskty J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P Ry Vols	25c
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Artillery	24d
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P Ry Vols	23
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P Ry Vols	21

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of spoon.
b " 6 "
c " 4 "
d " 2 "

BOMBAY GYMKHANA LAWN TENNIS.

The first match in the tennis competition for the Western India Challenge Cup will be played this evening when Messrs. F. C. Harrison and H. Cheetham will meet Messrs. W. Reid and L. Baraclough in the first round of the Doubles.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	19	19	39
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	12	11	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	25	24	73
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	6	18
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	15
Total	84	86	213
Total plague deaths to date	283,440	236,539	
Same date last year	150	158	257

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
28	23

VACCINATION STATIONS.

A temporary public Vaccine Station has been opened from yesterday between 3 and 5 p. m. daily (except Sundays) at the Byculla Public Vaccine Station in the J. J. Hospital compound for affording greater facilities for vaccination to the public.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE",
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

NOTICE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1905.

BOTANICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA.

PERHAPS the most interesting section of the newly issued report of the Board of Scientific Advice for India is that which deals with economic and agricultural Botany. From it we learn that the Inspector General is devoting unremitting attention to the improvement of Indian cotton. His enquiries have included investigations into the characteristics and comparative values of the indigenous varieties and their adaptiveness for various descriptions of soil and climate, the improvement of indigenous varieties by seed selection and cross fertilisation; the value of exotic varieties for various descriptions of soil and climate and the effects of acclimatisation; the reasons why the cultivation of some inferior indigenous varieties has extended and that of some long stapled varieties has declined; the deterioration of indigenous varieties; whether cultivators are deterred from growing long-stapled or fine cotton because they do not get remunerative prices; the means of introducing improved varieties into general cultivation and whether such admixture is done for legitimate trade requirements or for fraud. It is found that varieties which take at least eight months to come to maturity are suited only for districts with deep moisture-holding black soil or such as have a prolonged rainy season, as in parts of Bombay and Madras Presidencies where the influence of the two monsoons is felt The varieties which ripen in about five months are much more numerous than those of the former class and are widely cultivated in every province of India, except Madras. With few exceptions, it is found that the cotton produced from the second group is short and coarse, though white in colour, with a high percentage of lint to seed, in contadistinction to the cotton of the first group which has a percentage of lint to seed varying from over forty per cent to under twenty-five per cent. It has been proved by experiment that the length and quality of lint and its percentage to seed are improved by superior cultivation and seed selection. Cross-breeding experiments are now said to be in progress with a view to produce from late ripening varieties crosses which have greater vigour of growth and productiveness than the parents and to produce from the best late and best early ripening varieties, vigorous crosses which will ripen nearly as soon as the early ripening parents. Experimental cultivation of exotic varieties has not so far yielded very promising results.

The extension of the cultivation of inferior varieties is reported to be apparently due to the fact that the inferior varieties can be grown on soil unsuited to the better varieties and with less risk in average years than the latter and they are also quicker in growth. The Inspector-General of Agriculture is of opinion that undoubtedly deterioration of indigenous varieties of cotton has occurred, and he attributes this deterioration to a variety of causes, such as continued cultivation and to impoverished soil. The Inspector-General also states that it is not correct to say that there is no difference in price made by the dealers between inferior and superior varieties of cotton. There is a big difference in price between fine quality cottons, such as Surat, and inferior short-stapled cottons, classed as Bengal by the traders. Attention has also been given to the cultivation of jute. Experiments are held to have proved that jute should be cut for fibre before it is dead ripe and that liberal cultivation, and probably also rotation of crops, result in a better outturn of fibre. Inferior fibre has been found in the market, but there is no proof of any degeneration in jute plants having occurred during the last hundred years. The presence of the inferior fibre is attributed to the fact that whereas formerly only the best jute, or at all events that most suitable for purposes of the Dundee and Calcutta spinner, alone found a sale among jute dealers, now these dealers require so much jute that to fulfil their obligations they must purchase practically whatever jute is offered to them, knowing as they do that what one dealer refuses to buy, another will come forward and secure. Enquiries have been made into the sources of Indian hemp fibre, and the Forest Department has conducted an enquiry into the manufacture of wood and bamboo-pulp for paper-making, and it is probable experiments will be made in Burma with the object of developing the industry.

Under the heading "Applied Botany" we find that active steps are being taken to combat plant diseases. The "spike" disease which is destroying sandal-wood in Mysore has been partly checked by the measures recommended by the Government Botanist. It has, however, entered the Madras Presidency where it has been found that diseased trees serve as foci whence the disease spreads, but their removal was not found to be always successful in stopping this, either because all the roots cannot be taken out or because the damage is done before distinct signs of the disease become visible. Over two hundred inoculations were made, but none of them proved successful. The mode of infection therefore and the exact nature of the disease, which is in many respects unique and for which no parasitic origin can be assigned, are still unknown. In Coorg, where early and strenuous efforts were made by the Forest Department, extension has been largely prevented. But within the affected area there is no diminution apparent in the severity of the disease. Many other plant diseases are at present giving trouble in India. Sugarcane in Bengal suffers from a variety of fungus diseases of which red rot is the worst. Wheat and barley rusts have occupied some of the time of the Department. Three rusts commonly on wheat, two of which also attack barley, have been identified and their distribution over a large area of Northern India ascertained. The origin anew each year of the disease is found to be a problem presenting many difficulties. Other plants are attacked by the same fungus, and experiments are being directed to testing the theory that the disease is hereditary, the specialisation of some of the races of the parasites on different plants proves and the meteorological conditions influencing the disease examined. Experiments with regard to other plant diseases are also being pursued with varying success.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

THE Parsi community has for more than a year past been deeply stirred over the question of proselytism. It arose on the admission, by the formal investiture of the sacred thread and shirt, of a French lady, who had married a Parsi gentleman, to the Zoroastrian fold. It would appear that when the flattering announcement of a Christian lady being willing to embrace Zoroastrianism was first made, it was received with general gratification; and one of the Parsi high priests assisted by several other members of the cloth performed the ceremony of conversion. It was when the lady offered to visit the fire-temple like any true-born Zoroastrian, that the Parsis, finding themselves confronted by the question on its practical side, began to wonder whether it would be best for the community to admit the principle of proselytism, flinging the doors wide open to all and sundry who might ask for admission. The dissatisfaction caused by the incident thereupon gradually spread and took a loudly articulate form. The "pros" and "cons" of the question were vehemently discussed, the persons who advocated proselytism being in a decided minority. A public meeting of the Anjuman was held, and a Committee appointed to hold an investigation and report on the subject. The Committee referred it to a sub-committee who, again, transferred the duty to a small body of literati versed in sacred lore. The Zoroastrian scriptures were solemnly scanned and a report was duly made and presented. It is not our purpose to trace this ill-fated document to its doom, or to follow the controversy through all its bewildering maze of sense and nonsense, noting the passionate reproofs, retorts and reprisals which marked every stage of its progress to the bitter end. Suffice it to say, that at the numerous Committee meetings that were held, there was an infinite deal of arguing in a circle, that the talk was endless, that amendments were moved by the score comprising all sorts of proposals, and that, in a word, the debates were productive far more of heat than light. The upshot of it all was that the argument, which threatened to be interminable, was brought to an abrupt and unexpected close by the Committee carrying, one happy afternoon, a resolution throwing the invidious duty of deciding the question on the elders of the Parsi Panchayet, expressing, at the same time, a pious opinion that it was inadvisable to admit outsiders to the Zoroastrian faith.

The result has been regarded with serious disapproval by a small, but active, minority, who have from the beginning been warmly in favour of proselytising They declare that the devolution by the Committee of their own task and responsibility on the shoulders of the Panchayet was an act wanting in courage and straightforwardness. At the same time, the dissenters are flattered by the supposition that the Committee had arrived at a halting and inconclusive resolution from the necessity of conciliating the opposition of the moderates. There seems to be much force in their argument that the members of the Panchayet have no social or religious authority over the community beyond their function as administrators of the charity funds and the religious and other institutions entrusted to their care. It is true that the day has passed long since when they could outcaste and estracise offending members of the community, when they could bind and unbind in matters matrimonial, and when their fulminations had nearly the authority of a Papal Bull. But the influence which they can indirectly exercise, by virtue of the immense power they enjoy as absolute administrators of the communal property, is bound to be considerable. The Panchayet has lately thought fit to arm itself with counsel's opinion that non Parsis cannot be admitted to the sacred places of the community, and it has issued a manifesto holding those who might break the public commandment, based on this opinion, fully answerable for the consequences. The action of the Panchayet seems to give a pretty clear indication of its own inclinations on the burning question of conversion. But from the manner in which the responsibility of drawing chestnuts out of the fire has been shifted from shoulder to shoulder, it will not at all be surprising if the question will, after all, be left where it originally stood.

A MALAY STATE.

TROUBLE in the affairs of Kelantan, one of the States of the Malay Peninsula, over which Siam claims suzerainty led to the appointment by King Chulalongkorn, nearly two years ago, of Mr. W. A. Graham as Resident in Kelantan and Adviser to the Raja. Mr. Graham's first report on the condition of the State has been published, and a highly entertaining document it is. At one time there seems to have been an attempt at some administrative method, but the Resident found a State run on the lines of burlesque in which the Raja was surrounded by a sort of Grand Ducal court of uncles who practically ruled the territory and exploited its affairs in their own interest. We read that the proceedings in the courts had an air of opera-bouffe, and that the police force had degenerated into uniformed banditti and licensed blackmailers. At one station half a dozen constables and a sergeant divided their time between watching his Highness's garden and educating fighting cocks. And the chief duty of the Malay constables seemed to be to accompany their sergeants on unholy night expeditions from which they seldom returned without loot of some sort. The uncles, who claimed all the rights and privileges of rulers short of ordering capital punishment according to mere whim, accumulated large estates by equivocal means, the taxes for which they never paid, and they protected numbers of noted evil doers from whose concealed crimes they derived pecuniary and other benefits. The agreement with Siam under which Mr. Graham was appointed provided that the Adviser should not interfere in matters of Malay custom. But Malay custom affords a licence for a multitude of iniquities. A murder, for instance, may be compensated by a fine varying from ten to a thousand dollars. Women have so important a place in relation to crime that the principle of "cherchez la femme" seems to have been tabooed as dangerous in Kelantan where the evidence of women is inadmissible in murder trials. Moreover, in that delightful State an accused person can go free on solemnly swearing his innocence, which implies either that the inhabitants possess the virtue of primitive simplicity or are such consummate perjurers that it is impossible to disentangle the truth and hence the accused gets the benefit of the doubt. Howbeit, the Resident has been able to convince his Highness of the need for a re-organisation of justice, and despite remonstrances from the Imam and the upper classes it has been decided that Malay custom must be departed from in dealing with crime. In other directions the work of reform has begun. A State treasury has been created and the Raja is no longer obliged to conceal his wealth in a "cache" in the hills and the reform has been welcomed by the people whose salaries under the old system were precarious. Kelantan has natural resources, including gold deposits, which should enable her to become one of the most prosperous States in the Peninsula and Mr. Graham believes that her ruler is now putting forth his best to secure for his country an administration sufficient for its development in the best interests of its people.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular," with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant, left Aden at 5. p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th February 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 251,301 maunds and Rs. 60,698 in the earnings.

IT is expected that the work in India on the "Imperial Gazetteer" will be finished in the course of a year. The publication of the volumes cannot take place for a longer period.

THE appeal lodged with the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club against the decision of the Meerut Stewards who disqualified Claribel in the race for the Gold Cup has been successful. The race accordingly goes to Claribel, with Parlourmaid second, and Footlight third.

WE regret to learn that Sir Arnold White, the Chief Justice of Madras, has been obliged to apply for sick leave to England for seven months, owing to ill health, and he will start next week. Sir S. Subramanya Iyer, as senior Puisne Judge, has been appointed to act as Chief Justice, this being the third time he has thus officiated.

IN notifying the vacancies available at the next competitive examination for the Indian Police, which is to be held in London at the end of June next, the Secretary of State gives notice that before next year's examination is held, the conditions will probably be modified—one may assume in accordance with the suggestions of the Police Commission.

SEVERAL months have passed since the Government sent Home to the Secretary of State their detailed proposals for the establishment of an Imperial Customs' Service for all India. It was understood that the new Service, which commands full public approval, would come into being on the 1st April next, when the financial year begins; but no definite announcement has yet been made. The formal approval of the India Office cannot, however, be much longer delayed.

THE commercial classes in the Presidency College, Calcutta, arranged with a view to educating students for employment in mercantile officers, are to open at once so far as regards evening instruction, but the day classes will not begin until the 25th June. For the former four lecturers will be appointed, three on Rs. 1,500 per annum and one on Rs. 1,800. This scale, of remuneration is probably adequate enough, but the same cannot be said in the case of the teachers required for the day classes. These are to be whole-time lecturers, and in one instance (modern and commercial English) Rs.400,500 per month will be given. The salaries of the others range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The teacher of book-keeping, short-hand and type-writing is to receive Rs. 125 as against Rs. 150 allotted for the corresponding appointment in the evening classes. One wonders what class of instructors the Presidency College authorities hope to obtain for a sum of this kind.

As the Kashmir Durbar have decided to embark upon a big scheme of electric power, derived from the force now running to waste as the Jhelum descends from the Wular Lake to the plains, we may expect to see remarkable industrial developments in the State. The only question is as to how far the power can be economically conveyed, but, in any case, it is understood that it will solve the difficulty as to the construction of a railway in Kashmir. Hitherto the plans for a light line have been held in abeyance as the cost of fuel for locomotives forbade any hope of final success. With electric traction, however, the prospects of a railway seem assured, and the two projects will go hand-in-hand. It may be possible also to develop some of the coal-fields if further examination shows that seams with a high percentage of carbon are within reasonable distance of the railway. Even for low grade coal there may be a good market in the Punjab provided that it can be delivered cheaply at manufacturing centres.

THE Railway Board comes into existence at a very appropriate time, when many new notions are stirring in the department of public affairs of which it comes to take charge. Indian Railway managements are beginning, here and there, to show signs of a dawning appreciation of the idea that it might pay them to encourage the public to travel, and particularly the third class public in whose case the response in the shape of traffic expansion can hardly be said to have any limits. The Companies have not been able to help recognising that it is the third class passenger who pays them: but says the "Pioneers" they have continued to treat him as if he was an enemy to be kept at arm's length. His access to the train is made as difficult as possible, and when he has got there he is treated as if the object were to discourage him from ever trying it again. Happily, as we have observed, there are signs that the railway mind is becoming open to more enlarged ideas. But now that the disposition is there, there is much difficulty in knowing what shape improvements ought to take. The conference called by the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway a year ago gave us some idea of what the native public would like, but the majority of delegates asked for concessions that were obviously impossible. What is wanted is practical suggestions and in some cases technical ones—such as a design for an improved third-class carriage.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

IT is the bounden duty of every responsible man or woman, who comes into this world alive to adopt a motto, a rule of life, and to act on it to the best of his ability. That is, of course, if it is capable of being acted upon. Some mottoes like marbles are not round and can only be rolled along at a tangent. The motto on which I base my conduct was taken out of a Christmas cracker—one of the two crackers which Noah took into the ark. It was made for me by a tame poet—one of the two poets who went into the ark—and I chose it instinctively from the feeling that to one naturally inclined to lethargy it offered an ever-present help in trouble. Let it be quoted in full:

> "E pluribus unum,
> Sine qua non,
> Multum in parvo."

The most effective rendering of the words, to my mind, is "Always lay the wigs on the green." You may read them otherwise if you like. That is the beauty of classic Erse.

"Ægrescit medendo" is a suitable motto for a medical practitioner; "Æquam servare mentam" for a Commissariat mule; "Aliena optimum frui insania," for the warder of a Lunatic Asylum; "Aliud corde premunt, aliud ore promunt," for a newspaper writer. "Alieni temporis flores" might be written over a Home for Destitute Widows. A dress-maker might adopt "Cedant arma togæ," a policeman "Culpam pœna premit comes." "Esse quam videri" might be commended to a lady who has recourse to the rouge-pot, while it would have been better for all of us if round the rupee had been inscribed the legend "Malo mori quam fœdari." To my ancient colleague across the way, I would write "Siste viator, satis eloquentiæ, sapienti parum," which being liberally interpreted means "For goodness' sake Sing." But I should advise all my readers generally to adopt my rendering "Whenever you see a head hit it." By living up to this motto the other morning I was able to have a glorious time when M. de Blowitz made the discovery that all the members of the Baltic Fleet Outrage Commission had been chosen from the national asylums for the insane and had found that instead of the Russian firing on the Hull fishing fleet, it was the other way round and that the Hull Fishermen had deliberately gone on board the Russian Admiral's flagship, carried off the navigating and torpedo lieutenants and half the starboard watch that they might utilise cubic inches of them for the purpose of baiting their hooks. Of course it was justifiable, in these circumstances, to fire off the first gun that came in the way, and to aim it at anything or nothing, according to the impulses of the oldest Admiral or the youngest midshipman who happened to be abroad and fairly sober. Had it not been evident that every other person on board was more or less in liquor, somebody might have reproved them for showing so little hospitality to visitors. But the fact remains that a North Sea herring will bite at nothing so greedily as a phid of Russian seaman, and that the Commission felt in seizing the Baltic fleeters they had been playing offside. "Si momentum queris circumspice," which being interpreted is a pickled Russian is stronger than all spice.

The greater part of this was written before I received the information it contains—at least twenty-four hours before it came and without any reference to the leading articles in more than a score of newspapers. When I read other great journalists' views, I invariably adopt as my motto "Aut Scissors aut nullus" and on the present occasion to follow it would be hardly consistent. It is written thus early because the topic is emphatically not one upon which to writer hurriedly. That is why I do not wait until the receipt of the official report. What I have written I have written. It is not done on a type-writer, but done in "clerkly manuscript" as Shakespeare said in "She Stops to Conquer", "With my own fair hand" (Cicero). Had I not written it I might never have sent it to you, for subsequent information made it all "tommy rot" (Homer) and I should have been left without a subject for next week. As it is, I can unsay all I have written in this and so administer "a slap in the face to the Government and a humiliation to the country" (Euripides). I anticipated precisely the finding that has come, because it seemed to me the most likely finding. I had anticipated it with keen anxiety because I had put a little money on it. I knew the man who had taken me was about to leave the jurisdiction of the court, and unless I got him at once, before he had time to refer to the newspaper, I should have had to go without my money.

As I say I was keenly anxious and being sorely troubled in mind by the importunities of a thief of a creditor, I ran from Lancaster-Gate to Poplar, along the Commercial Road East, and back to Pall Mall, through the rear entrance to a great club and was thinking hard all the time. So was the creditor also the suspicious policeman, who gave chase.

The conclusion I arrived at was that I had better pledge my burst glove, my hat-band all awry and other sundry articles of soiled raiment with an obliging Israelite at his emporium. Yiddish papers were printed in Yiddish characters, Yiddish chatter prevailed: Yiddish smells, Yiddish men and Yiddish women, Yiddish eyes and Yiddish noses. There was no room for the Englishman, no room for the Briton and that cannot be right. If only Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. John Morley could only be induced to get up a Parliamentary Paperchase round this locality, they would be able to save their country to better purpose than by playing the silly in Parliament, or sending Chinamen to Singapore. If they did, it would leave me to shrug my shoulders and arch my eyebrows much more gracefully than is possible in existing circumstances. Moreover those Yiddish men and women would give place to Britishers and I would quote Horace again if I knew any, but Socrates will do as well. Was it not he who wrote "Tros Tyriusve, mihi mello discrimine agetur"? And does not that prove beyond a doubt that the passing of an Aliens Act was considered absolutely imperative by the Radicals so long ago as the days of Cæsar Augustus?

PRIGMUS.

LATER.

P.S.—The very latest news from Paris is of no importance from your point of view since you will have heard it all, and the truth, which is not yet in it, long before this reaches Bombay. But from mine it has its interest. It consists in an intimation that with a very smart tea gown everything must harmonise; petticoats must be of the daintiest materials, and shoes must match in colour. With some lace-trimmed gowns satin slippers are seen, lace rosettes, butterflies, or beaded bows trimming the prettily rounded toes. The long chains of the hour are also worn with this charming house gown, and if the gown is very dainty a string of pearls may clasp the throat. Any of the handsome tea-gown models in rich, expensive materials can be reproduced in simpler fabrics, providing that they are delicately-coloured and fall gracefully. Brocaded ribbons may also adequately substitute richer trimmings, and these may be turned and twisted upon the bodice section to simulate all of the little jacket effects so much worn. The variations make little difference in matter of substance, but they tend to confirm my theory that yesterday's cable may have been no more than a shrewd guess. When M. de Blowitz got hold of the Berlin Treaty fortunately he did the business completely; when what is intended to be taken as a premature disclosure needs subsequent correction, the natural influence is that its authenticity is not beyond question. By this you may know rhinoceros also the "asinus ad lyram."—P.

ENORMOUS LOSSES.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

KUROPATKIN TIRED OUT.

REQUESTS TO BE RELIEVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Marshal Oyama estimates the Russian prisoners exceed thirty thousand and the Japanese casualties are forty-one thousand.

The Japanese captured a retreating Russian column at Puho yesterday.

General Kuropatkin, in his despatch, says the retreat was especially trying for those Corps some distance away from the Mandarin road. The enemy cannonaded the route of retreat from the East and Eastern Mandarin road at two points.

LATER.

A later report from Marshal Oyama states that the Russian prisoners total 40,000 and the number is increasing every moment.

The Russian casualties are estimated at 90,000.

The Russians left 26,500 dead on the field.

Reuter (Tokio) says the pursuit of the Russians continues.

The resumption of heavy fighting is anticipated in the vicinity of Tieling with which the Japanese are now in touch.

All further details increase the extent of the Russian disaster.

The details of the victory are calmly received in Japan.

General Kuropatkin, telegraphing yesterday, throws little further light on the situation, but mentions he has received no report of the third army.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that General Kuropatkin has asked the Emperor's permission to transfer his command owing to the need of rest.

The Russian Official despatches record the loss of nearly 500 guns and over 200,000 men.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

General Kuropatkin wiring on the 11th evening says: "I am accompanying the second Army. The enemy to-day only attacked the rearguard.

"The third Siberian Corps and portions of the first Army this morning were fifteen to twenty miles from Tieling. The third on the Mandarin road, sixteen miles from Tieling, its rearguard confronted only by a small force mostly Cavalry.

"47,581 wounded have been sent North between the 28th ultimo and 11th instant."

Further despatches from Marshal Oyama dated Saturday state that from noon on Friday countless thousands of Russians, retreating North in a miserable condition in great confusion and utterly exhausted, have filled the district between the Railway and Tieling Road. Our artillery and infantry in the vicinity have been pouring in a fierce fire inflicting heavy damage.

A despatch dated Saturday night states that the whole of the Japanese forces were over the Hunho, on the 10th instant, and vigorously pursuing the enemy The pursuit was continued vigorously on the 11th.

Near Mukden we are clearing the remnants of the enemy who are continuing resistance or surrendering. Masses of Russian dead are everywhere.

A despatch, dated Sunday, says that hitherto we have captured about sixty guns, 200,000 shells, twenty-five million cartridges and immense stores.

The Eastern armies' captures are not reported.

Our prisoners include General Nakimhoff.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayachi, Consul for Japan in Bombay:—

A report received in the afternoon of the 11th instant is as follows: Our various detachments are hotly pursuing the enemy in all directions inflicting considerable damage everywhere and they occupied, in the afternoon on the 11th instant, a line thirteen miles north of the Hunho and continue the pursuit. Our detachment starting northward on the morning of the 11th instant, from the neighbourhood of Puho, met a large column of the enemy retreating northwards and after hand to hand fighting enveloped it and it finally surrrendered.

Near Mukden we are now engaged in clearing the remnants of the routed enemy who continue resistance or come to surrender.

Heaps of Russian corpses are found everywhere.

A report, received on the night of the 11th instant, states that the number of Russian prisoners is estimated, on the 10th instant, to be 20,000, and since then they are continually increasing.

A report, received on the 12th instant, says that our total casualties since 26th February last to the morning of the 12th instant are 41,222.

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon:—

Our armies in the Shaho quarter reported as follows: Up to Sunday morning, the following are approximate figures, which are still increasing. Prisoners are over 40,000, including Major-General Nachmoff. Russian corpses left on the field are 26,500 and other Russian casualties are 90,000. Trophies are ensigns 2, guns sixty, rifles 60,000, ammunition wagons 150, army wagons 1,000, shells 200,000, shots of rifles twenty-five million, grains 74,000 bushels, materials for light railway for 46 miles, wagons for light railway 300, horses 2,000, Maps full in 23, Chinese carts for clothings full in over 1,000, Chinese carts for bread one million, portions of fuel 150 million pounds, horse allowance 223,000 bushels and hay 125,000 pounds.

Those from the Hsingking quarter are not yet reported.

A PRESS Note issued by the Bombay Government gives a list of forest to which rule 3, sub-rule (a), of the rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved or Protected Forests of the Bombay Presidency have been applied. A fee of Rs. 25 will be charged for a license to hunt or shoot within these areas.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

Englishman Blown to Atoms.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

A man whose passport showed him to be an Englishman, named MacCullough, has been blown to pieces at an hotel in St. Petersburg.

It is supposed he was handling a bomb and connected with the revolutionaries.

WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.

Many Killed and Injured.

A colliery explosion has taken place at Clydach, Cardiff, resulting in twenty-six being killed and thirteen injured.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

British Ambassador at Vienna.

Sir Edward Goschen, British Minister at Copenhagen, has been appointed British Ambassador at Vienna.

Sir William Edward Goschen, K. C. M. G., K. C. V. O., entered the diplomatic service as Attache in 1869. In 1870 he was appointed Third Secretary to the British Legation at Madrid, and in the same year was transferred to hold a similar position at Buenos Ayres. In 1875 he was attached to the British Embassy at Paris, where he remained till 1877, when he was transferred as Second Secretary to the British Legation at Rio de Janeiro. In 1880 he was attached to the Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen's Special Embassy to Constantinople, and in 1881 he was appointed Second Secretary to the Embassy at the same place. In 1885 he went as Secretary to the Legation at Pekin. In 1888 he served at Copenhagen in the same capacity and in 1890 at Lisbon and in 1893 at the Embasy at Washington. In 1894 he was Secretary to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, acting as Minister Plenipotentiary during the absence of the Ambassador, and he also acted as Charge d'Affaires at Copenhagen, Lisbon, Washington and St. Petersburg during his residence at those respective Courts. From 1898 to 1900 he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Belgrade, and since 1900 he has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen. He was created K. C. M. G. in 1901 and K. C. V. O. in 1904.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Rt. Hon. Walter Long Succeeds Mr. Wyndham.

LONDON, MAR. 13

The Right. Hon. Walter Long has been appointed to succeed Mr. Wyndham as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Gerald Balfour succeeds Mr. Long as President of the Local Government Board.

The Marquis of Salisbury succeeds Mr. Gerald Balfour as President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Fellowes replaces him as Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Onslow has been appointed Chairman of Committees in the Lords.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Wales defeats Ireland.

LONDON, MARH 12.

In the International Rugby Football Match between Wales and Ireland, Wales made ten points and Ireland three.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English Mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day. (Sunday.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

R.E. Postings:—Major Petric, First Sappers, from leave is to officiate as commanding Royal Engineer, Meerut District.

Major J. A. S. Tulloch is posted to the Headquarters of the Director-General, Military Works.

Captain C. H. Hogg and Lieut. C. M. Oldhane on arrival in India are posted to Military Works Services, Northern and Western Commands respectively.

Captains R. E. D. Goldingham and E. G. Handerson, after their tour is expired, revert to the Imperial Service.

Major E. L. Dunsterville is transferred from the Western to Eastern Command.

Sanction has been accorded to the delocalisation of the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, who will shortly be moved from Burma to India.

Major-General Stratford Collins, Inspector General of Volunteers, has five months' leave out of India.

Lieutenant Kendall, 87th Punjabis, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant H. S. Stewart, R. F. A., is posted to the Northern Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Richards, 95th Infantry, has been selected for employment in the Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant Wood, 93rd Infantry, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant Pulford. 4th Rajputs, to the 2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkhas.

THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, (Commander W. G. Beauchamp) which arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Hongkong with trooper, has completed her last voyage as trooper. The vessel has been condemned and ceased to be on active service from yesterday. About 174 native crew have been transferred from her to the new troopship Dufferin. The undermentioned officers have also been transferred to the Dufferin Lieut F. V. De Burgh, Lieut. O. Goldsmith, Sub-Lieut. P. G. Glainville, Engineer J. W. M. Gordon, Assist. Engineer F. L. M. Fossett, R. B. Collings, and H. A. Wary, and Assist. Surgeon Steinhoff The Clive entered the wet Basin yesterday and will probably be sold.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

In the Calcutta High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Bodilly admitted the plaint in the case in which E. V. Nepos sues Messrs. R Scott Thompson and Company for Rs. 17,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal. It appears from the plaint that the plaintiff came out in September 1903 on a five years' agreement on Rs. 400 monthly, but was dismissed last January.

POST-MASTER GENERAL OF BURMA.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment for Burma of a Post-Master General in the place of a Deputy Post-Master General, and Mr. C J Lalkaka has been appointed the first Post-Master General of that province. Mr Lalkaka has been Deputy Post-Master General of Burma for the last two years and is much liked and respected there. He was also the Senior Deputy Post-Master General.

RAILWAY SMASH IN BENGAL.

A railway accident is reported to have occurred at Katras Gath on the Jherria branch of the East Indian Railway. Some thirty trucks were blown by a high wind last Thursday to the main line near Katree bridge where they fouled the crossing. The station staff gave "Line Clear" in ignorance of what had happened and a goods train with an engine at either end dashed into the mass' The driver, of the foremost locomotive applied the steam brake and gave a warning by whistle to the rear driver, but the engine collided with the wagons sending them flying and herself got derailed and ploughed for about 75 ft. then turned over on her side with other wagons over her. The locomotive was smashed and it is a surprise how the driver and fireman escaped unhurt. The number of wagons damaged has not been definitely ascertained. Passengers will be obliged to alight on the east side of the bridge for a day or two.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE MURDER OF THE GRAND DUKE SERGIUS.

M. DE WITTE AND REFORM.

LONDON, 25th Feb.—The Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the late Grand Duke Sergius, interviewed her husband's assassin, who explained that the lot fell to him to avenge the violent measures taken by the late Grand Duke to punish the Moscow reformers.

London, Feb. 26.—Over 60 persons have been arrested in connection with the recent assassination of the late Grand Duke Sergius. Most of the suspects have been examined, but so far the authorities have been unable to discover the existence of any conspiracy.

Owing to the engineers having gone out on strike, the factories in Warsaw, which recently re-opened, have been compelled to re-close.

While yesterday a mob at Warsaw was trying to rescue a student prisoner, a policeman drew his sabre, whereupon another student shot at and killed him and then disappeared in the crowd.

The railway strike at Lodz, Saratoff, and other districts has become general.

The Czar has ordered the adoption of the principle of a nine hours' day at the Libau and Romney Railway Stations and workshops. His Majesty has also decreed that the employees shall elect representatives to report their needs. A rise in wages at these places has also been granted, with the result that work has been resumed.

M. de Witte, President of the Russian Committee of Ministers, obeying an injunction to speak plainly, informed the Czar that the reforms embodied in his Majesty's ukase of the 25th December would no longer suffice to satisfy the people. There was nothing, he declared, to prevent the Czar from proclaiming from the Kazan Cathedral his intention to invite the co-operation of the people in the Government of the country. The meeting was adjourned.

Prince Andronnikoff, who recently ordered the troops to fire on the strikers at Warsaw, has been stabbed to death. It was first reported that the Prince had committed suicide.

London, Feb. 26.—The directors of the Warsaw-Vienna railway have offered their employees who are now on strike an increase of wages during 1905, amounting to £65,000. They have also agreed to concede a ten-hours working day, together with other concessions. On the advice of their leaders, the directors offer has been accepted by the men, who are now resuming work.

Owing to the strike of the gas works' employees in the same province, the works are still unable to produce sufficient light, and the city is threatened with darkness.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

A GERMAN COLLIER CAPTURED.

London, 25th Feb.—The Japanese have captured the German collier Severus, which was bound for Vladivostok.

There are forty-four thousand Russian prisoners in Japan, including 616 Officers.

General Kuropatkin telegraphs that twenty Japanese torpedo boats and warships are proceeding to Vladivostok.

TYPHUS AT WARSAW.

London Feb. 26.—An outbreak of spotted typhus fever is reported to have made its appearance among the soldiers at Warsaw.

ANGLOPHOBIA IN GERMANY.

London, 25th Feb.—Some Anglo-phobe vandal, using a black corrosive acid, has ruined the beautiful white marble statue of Shakespeare at Weimer, in Germany.

A MOTOR car accident which took place in the Bois de Vincennes, Paris, on Wednesday, had a singular sequel. The car had dashed into a street refuge with the result that a trolley pole became displaced and the consequence was that a wide circle of surrounding soil became highly charged with electricity and many of those who crowded round the scene of the accident received very severe electric shocks. In the end the police had to draw a wide cordon to prevent further scenes resulting from this cause.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

The hired transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday, from Southampton which port she left on the 18th February, and called at Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts for different regiments, consisting of 56 officers, 8 ladies, 3 childre, 23 warrant officers, 12 women, and 11 children, 1,123 non-commissioned officers and men, 54 women, and 33 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col Lecky, D S O, R H A
Major and Mrs Swan and child, R A M C
Major Edye, R A M C
Major Mackenzie 2nd A and S. Highlanders
Major Koe 1st K O S, Borderers
Major and Mrs Houghton R 2nd, West Regt
Capt LeMarchant, Indian Army
Capt and Mrs Maurice, R A M C
Capt and Mrs Nugent R E
Capt Crawford D S O, 2nd Gordon Highlanders
Capt Conyers 2nd R, Irish Fus.
Capt Cooper King 1st W, York Regt
Capt Bayley, R F A
Capt Scott, R E
Capt Bircardiston D S O, 2nd Suffolk Regt
Capt Spry D S O, 2nd Suffolk Regt
Capt Francis 1st W, York Regt
Capt and Mrs Nutt and child, R H A
Capt and Mrs Stockwell and child, 1st Highland L I
Lieut Wise 1st R M Fusiliers
Lieut Knowles, R G A
Lieut Hext, 1st Devon Regt
Lieut Sykes, 15th Hussars
Lieut Burgess, I M S
2nd Lieut Paterson, R F A
2nd Lieut Edwards, 1st Manchester
2nd Lieut Place, 1st Bedford Regt
2nd Lieut Ralston, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd Lieut Heyland, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Dormer, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Allardice, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Carpendale, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Bell Kingsley Unattached List
2nd Lieut Ostriban, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Lane, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Haig, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Greenhouse, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Blackwell, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Ogilvie, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Heath, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Deane, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Patterson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Dallas, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Wilson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Reynolds, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Harvey, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Howell, Unattached List
2nd Lieut R Hanny, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Mullaly, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Owen, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Scott, unattached List
2nd Lieut Willcok, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Locke, Unattached List
2nd Lieut Bowdon, Unattached List
Miss Locke, Q A M N S I
Miss Bartleel, Q A M N S I
Rev Suthou-Pateson, C of E Chaplain
Rev Kearney, R C Chaplain

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Peninsular, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bennett, Mrs and infant
Doran, Miss
Dowling, Miss
Dames, Mr and Mrs W J
Banerjee, Mr
Dewar, Miss
Eustace, Lieut G R H
Eardley, Wilmot Miss
Hartland, Mrs F
Husband, Mr H W
Little, Miss H L
Newberg, Miss
Oxley, Mrs and 3 infants
O'Neill, Miss
Keatley Mrs
Richards Mr and Mrs H G
Skingby, Miss S
Wilkin, Mrs and child
Wilson, Mr W H

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Lox Strangways, Major and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alexander, Major R S
Bonner, Mr T W
Cole, Mr G S C
Dallas, Major C M
Dunsterville, Major E L
Duncan, Mr and Mrs D and child
Davies, Lieut G A
Grimston, Major R E
Heseltine, Mr J E
Hely Hutchinson, Mrs
Huddleston, Mr R
Hyde, Mr and Mrs P and infant
Miles, Major and Mrs
Moore, Mr and Mrs R A
Maxwell, Lieut R B
Oxley, Major R S
Porcheron, Mr H P
Kenny, Mrs and child
Rheinhold, Mr K A
Renwick, Mr W
Strange, Mr A B
Toewby, Miss L
Welch, Dr A

FROM BRINDISI.

Johnston, Mr H S
Marchant, Mr T H L

FOR KARACHI.

Booth, General
Cox, Major
Gove, Mr and Mrs E
Nicol, Commander
Scott, Lieut R S
Young, Miss L M

THE GRIEVANCES OF MILITARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

THE Military Assistant Surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay, have addressed a memorial to the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service in which they state that in the matter of Civil appointments, Military Assistant Surgeons, serving in the Bombay Presidency, are placed at a serious disadvantage in comparison with those in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies.

A reference to the official Army List, says the memorial, shows that Military Assistant Surgeons in the three Presidencies hold Civil appointments indicated by the following figures:—In the Bengal Presidency, the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with 257 Military Assistant Surgeons has 95 in Civil appointments; the Madras Presidency, with 96 Military Assistant Surgeons, has 28 in Civil appointments; whereas in the Bombay Presidency, with a total strength of 119, only 24 Civil appointments are available. In this Presidency, no provision has been made for the employment of Military Assistant Surgeons such as Civil Surgeoncies, Civil and Jails; Superintendent of Jails, Lunatic and Leper Asylums, and Assistant to Civil Surgeons. That for some years the Civil Surgeoncy of Sholapur was held by a Military Assistant Surgeon and that when it was decided by Government to give this appointment to a commissioned Medical Officer, it was then suggested that a Civil Dispensary equivalent to this appointment should be allotted to a Military Assistant Surgeon; even this however has not been done, and there is now neither a Civil Surgeoncy nor a Civil Dispensary proper available for Military Assistant Surgeons. That this is a grievance is at once apparent, when it is remembered, that formerly the Dispensaries at Dapoli, Vingorla, Talta, Larkhana, Shewan, and Dhuramgaum were in charge of Military Assistant Surgeons. Although in Table III of the Appendix to clause 49 of India Army circulars of the 15th April 1901, six Railway appointments are shewn as allotted to Military Assistant Surgeons in the Bombay Presidency, yet not a single appointment has been so filled. A perusal of the memorandum containing the rules for the admission of candidates into the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, as shewn in Appendix D, page 14, para 13, of the constitution, leads one to believe that independent medical charge of a Civil station would at some time or other be offered for good services rendered.

It is apparent to the memorialists that the tendency in the Bombay Presidency for some time past has been to reduce the number of superior Civil appointments for Military Assistant Surgeons, whereas it might have been expected that the increase in the number of dispensaries and hospitals would render necessary and desirable the provision of a larger number of Civil appoinments for Military Assistant Surgeons, as is undoubtedly presumed from a perusal of para. 2 of clause 49 of India Army circulars, dated 15th April 1901. The petitioners, therefore, request that the Director-General will be pleased to recommend the provision of an increase in the number of superior Civil appointments in this Presidency.

PLAGUE PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Looking to the mortality figures of Bombay, plague seems to be on the increase, and people do not appear to go in for inoculation. When such is the case, is it not advisable to have recourse to some other measure, which is likely to do good? Nim fumigation has been tried in several places in Gujarat, with fairly good results. Fresh Nim leaves should be freely burnt every day for about an hour, in each room of the houses of the infected locality, with closed doors and windows, so that their dense smoke may come in contact with every part of the room. Oil extracted from the seed of Nim fruit, has been reported to be an insecticide by Dr. A. Hunter, as mentioned in the Pharmacopœia of India. When the oil has the property of killing insects, it is likely that the volatile matter in the leaves, to which their peculiar smell is due, may destroy germs. Nim fumigation gets rid of mosquitoes, and therefore, it is resorted to by many people. It costs little or nothing, and people take to it kindly.—Yours, &c.,

X.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved that with reference to the Commissioner's letter dated the 21st. February last regarding the improvements of streets in the City and the financing of expenditures in connection therewith, sanction be given to an extra grant of Rs. 50,000 to meet the cost of street improvements during the current year.

Mr. Sheraf Ali Mamooji seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATIVES ON THE TRUST.

The President announced that as there were three vacancies and as only three Councillors had been nominated for the election as Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, he declared those three Councillors, namely Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. D. E. Wacha, duly elected.

THE GOWALIA TANK.

The Corporation considered a letter to the President from the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, dated the 7th September 1904, inviting the Corporation to have a joint inquiry made by expert representatives of that body and the Trust as to the effect of the Gowalia Tank on the health of the neighbourhood.

On the previous occasion when the matter came before the Corporation, it was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner to obtain the views of the Executive Health Officer. The Commissioner has now forwarded the following report from the Health Officer, stating that he agreed with that officer in thinking that the joint inquiry should be made:—

"I would advise that the joint inquiry suggested by the Improvement Trust be held with a view to ascertaining whether malaria really prevails to any extent in the neighbourhood of the Gowalia Tank. This could be satisfactorily determined by examining the blood of the child population of the district as the sickness and mortality returns do not help us much in this direction to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Malaria is not one of the diseases that have to be notified under Section 421 of the Municipal Act. Recent researches have shown that some of the ailments, e. g. enlarged spleen and even so called "Malarial cochexia" which have hitherto been regarded as manifestations of paludism are probably due to other parasites than malaria. We have still much to learn in regard to the etiology and prophylaxis of malaria, and before launching into any large expense it would be wise to hold the joint inquiry. If an abnormal prevalence of malaria in the neighbourhood of the tank is definitely established, it would then be necessary to determine whether the filling up of the tank would destroy the particular species of anopheles that transmit malaria in the locality in question, and, in deciding this point, the possibility of infection from without the area to be dealt with would have to be considered with special reference to the proximity of irrigation methods of cultivation of the land to the south-east of the tank."

The Commissioner stated that the cost of cleaning the tank would amount to Rs. 28,447.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that while the question of cleaning the Gowalia Tank was under consideration, attention of the City Improvement Trust was called to the condition of the Tank in the compound of the Parel Government House; and the Board had decided to clean it at a ridiculously small cost of Rs. 38. He therefore thought that before entering upon the joint inquiry suggested by the Board and approved of by their Health Officer, the Corporation might ask the Commissioner to see whether he could put the Tank in a clean condition at such a small cost. Sir Pherozeshah then moved that the Commissioner be requested to treat the Tank with sulphate of copper and that the chairman of the City-Improvement Trust be informed that the Corporation would await the result of the treatment of the tank with sulphate of copper.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas suggested that the Corporation should await the results of the experiment carried out to clean the Parel Government House Tank.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said experiments with sulphate of copper had shown very good results in various parts of the country and considering the effects of the experiments carried on in Madras, he thought it would be a good thing if they were tried in Bombay. He was inclined to believe that malaria in the neighbourhood was not caused by the Tank, but rather was brought about by water trickling down from the Malabar Hill reservoir, because they found malaria existed at Chowpatty where there was no tank.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey moved as an amendment that the Improvement Trust be informed that the Corporation agreed to the joint inquiry being made. He said while the inquiry was in progress there was no harm in going on with the experiments with sulphate of copper.

Mr. Padhye seconded the amendment.

Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia and Mr. Sassoon J. David were of opinion that there should be joint inquiry with regard to the tank,

Sir Pherozeshah in reply said that the inquiry suggested by the Board of the Improvement Trust, would never result in the discovery whether malaria was caused by the state of the water in the Tank. The Improvement Trust wished to fill up the tank and the inference was that that was why a joint inquiry was suggested.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried. The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

SECRET BURIAL OF DEAD BODIES.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty have disposed of an appeal in a case against Lingawa woman, and Hanma bin Basappa. The accused were convicted by Mr. L. Crump, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in February last, the second of intentionally endeavouring to conceal the births of two children of the first accused by burying secretly their dead bodies, and the first of abetment of the offence, and were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment for each offence, that is two years in each case, the sentences to run consecutively.

It appeared from the evidence that the first accused is a Lingayat, whose husband died some seven years ago. She lived in a house in a village with her mother-in-law and her brother. A year or two ago the second accused came and lived in the house and assisted in cultivating the lands. In January last, the first accused gave birth to twins, male and female; and the dead bodies of the two children were removed the same night by the second accused and buried in a "nullah," one mile away from the village, in the opposite direction to the ordinary burial ground, which is close to the village. While he was absent on this errand, one Topangavda, who was closely related to the first accused, became aware of what was going on, and informed the Patel who came to the house of the accused and found it locked. While he was there, the second accused returned, and on being questioned, admitted, apparently without hesitation, that he had taken the bodies of the twins and buried them in the "nullah." A report was made to the police; the bodies of the children were disinterred and sent to Gadag for examination; and the accused were arrested the same day; and No. 1 made a confession. The Sessions Judge, at the trial before him, added a charge of murder against accused No. 1 and abetment of murder against accused No. 2. The evidence showed it to be highly probable that the female child was strangled after it was born; and the statement of witness that he heard the child cry, was sufficient, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, to prove that murder was committed. There were four persons in the house that night, and it was impossible to ascertain what part each of these played; and the Sessions Judge found himself unable to feel any certainty as to who killed the child. The accused were found not guilty of the charge of murder and abetment of murder, but were found guilty of the other charges of intentionally endeavouring to conceal the births of the children by secretly burying their dead bodies and of abetment of the offence; and were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, looking to the whole of the evidence, dismissed the appeals of the two accused.

THE HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The authentic information as regards the Hindoo-Presidency Match in your issue of yesterday must have come as a relief to the lovers of Hindoo cricket.

May I not venture to say that by introducing the territorial restriction in the selection of the Hindoo team, the organizers of the match have cut down the status of the Parsee team? Is it common fairness to call upon the Parsees, senior ones so long as the Presidency matches are concerned, of all India, to play against the same European combination that would be pitted against the Bombay Presidency Hindoos, a practically junior team?

My only regret is that this touch of indelicacy comes in at a time when the Parsees are thinking whether a match with All India Europeans is possible or not.—Yours, &c.

H. K. BATLIVALA.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From the Football Grounds.

THE ENGLISH CUP TIES.

UNIVERSITY AQUATICS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

THE outcome of the eight ties in the second round of the English Cup competition decided on Saturday cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory from the Southerner's point of view. When the competition proper commenced, there were ten Southern clubs competing. The end of the first round saw that number reduced to five, and now, of the last eight, there are at least two teams left to represent the South. Whether or no the other two, who have to replay their ties, will succeed and bring this number up to four, remains to be seen. The victories gained by Southampton and Fulham were not unexpected. The Craven Cottage team, with the advantage of being at home, were regarded as having a fairly comfortable task, when it was found that they had been drawn to meet Notts Forest. The Metropolitan team's supporters were, perhaps, a little anxious, for the simple reason that their champions had had such a "doing" of Cup-ties that it was thought it might possibly have some effect on the players. Far from it, however. The Fulham men apparently revel in Cup-ties. For the greater part of the time on Saturday, they did much as they liked with the Foresters, and but for the splendid "keeping" of Linacre must have scored more than once. Fulham have beaten Manchester United, Reading, and Notts Forest, but they will perhaps have some nastier obstacles to get over before the Crystal Palace is reached. The victory gained by Southampton over the Wolverhampton Wanderers was more decisive than the score would imply. The Saints scored three times, and the Wolves twice, but the former were a good two goals better than their opponents.

It was a big blow to Portsmouth enthusiasts to see their champions ousted from the contest by Sheffield Wednesday. The mere fact that the dockyard team were responsible for the dismissal of Small Heath in the initial round was enough to give the players and all their admirers confidence as to the result of Saturday's game. That the Southerners had to go away on Saturday was, naturally, not an advantage to them, but to defeat Small Heath a side must be more than moderate. In addition, the form shown by the Sheffielders throughout the season had been decidedly erratic, and it was only reasonable to at least hope and, perhaps, expect, Portsmouth to get through. To an extent, the visitors to Owlerton may be said to have been unlucky. The deciding goal was not scored till within two minutes of time, and to lose a Cup-tie in this way is no doubt always deemed unfortunate by the losers. But, on the other hand, the Wednesday had so much more of the play than their opponents in the second half of the game that the score of 2—1 in the Sheffield club's favour might well have been considerably increased. Of the eight ties decided, the great game from the Londoner's point of view, was that at Tottenham, where the Spurs had Newcastle United as their opponents. It was all along recognised that to beat the Tynesiders, the representatives of the south would have to put in a big performance, and had the home team lost, it would not have come as a surprise. Indeed, up to within fifteen minutes of the call of time, the Northern team had won, though but a solitary goal had been scored. The leaders then had had practically all the play, and it certainly looked as if the 'Spurs' career in the Cup competition had come to an end. Then however, the Tottenham men did all they knew to make the score level. Every one of those eleven players seemed to realise what they had not realised before. Unless a goal was forthcoming they would see no more Cup ties. Forwards, halves, and backs worked for all they were worth, and the enthusiasm can be imagined when Walton scored the equalising goal a minute or two before the final whistle blew. It was a great achievement to draw the game after it had apparently been lost, but for all that the "Spurs" were undoubtedly lucky to earn the right to re-play the match.

The tie between Manchester City and the Bolton Wanderers had a decided "final" flavour about it. These teams, as every enthusiast knows, met at the Palace last April, when the Citizens gained a capital victory by a goal to nil. But at Manchester on Saturday the Wanderers had ample revenge. They waited until the second half, and then gave an exhibition of that splendid form which has helped them to attain such a prominent position in the Second Division of the League. Their prominence in that contest has frequently been put down to the comparative weakness of the opposing sides but it is safe to say that by their capital display in the Cup competition the Wanderers have given every proof that had they been in the Senior Division this season they would have held their own with most of their rivals. They thoroughly deserved their victory by two goals to one on Saturday, and to beat the Citizens at Manchester is no mean feat. The Bolton Wanderers must be regarded as extremely formidable candidates for the Cup, and if they again reach the Crystal Palace and improve on their performance of last season by carrying off the trophy nobody will grudge them the honour. That they are head and shoulders above the majority of their rivals in the Junior Division of the League is pretty evident. By their display against Stoke, Everton, who gained a fine victory by four goals to nil, gave further proof of what a great side they are. Some of the forward work was brilliant, and if the first goal obtained was perhaps hardly worth a point, for it ought to have been saved, the winners were a good four goals ahead of their opponents. What a place Aston is for attendances! No fewer than 40,000 spectators at the tie between the Villans and Bury. The last-named made a plucky fight of it, but lost by the odd goal in five.

In the replayed tie at Newcastle on Wednesday, Tottenham Hotspur suffered a crushing defeat, Newcastle United scoring four goals without any response. That the Londoners would come back from Tyneside victorious was expected by very few people but that they that would fare as badly as they actually did was an idea that not even their severest critics entertained. The Newcastle team have this season gained a great reputation for cleverness; their position at the top of the League table proves that it has been well earned. The Tottenham men have, therefore, no occasion to feel ashamed because of the reverse they suffered; the rather may they plume themselves on having forced the Novocastrians to fight a second time for the privilege of entering third round, in which they will have to meet Bolton Wanderers at Bolton. The tie in the second round between Bristol City and Preston North End was replayed at Preston yesterday, Saturday's game at Bristol having ended in a draw. Preston North End won by a goal to nil and Fulham are now the sole surviving representatives of Southern Football in this year's Cup contest.

By one of those remarkable coincidences in which the history of sport is so rich, the only two undefeated Rugby sides of note in the United Kingdom, Swansea and Glasgow Academicals, both played pointless draws on Saturday, Swansea with Leicester at Leicester, and Glasgow Academicals with Edinburgh Academicals at Edinburgh. That two strong sides should play a pointless draw on the same day is, of course, nothing out of the common, but circumstances contributed to invest these two matches with dramatic possibilities that would otherwise have been lacking. Both the undefeated sides were within the danger of defeat. Leicester had played a draw with Swansea at Swansea, and hence the Midland club, with the advantage of playing at home, seemed to possess a very fair chance of being the first team to lower the colours of the Welsh champions this season. Then the Edinburgh Academicals were the only club to beat the Glasgow Academicals last season, while the latter had only to win on Saturday to secure a record for the season without parallel in the history of the game. They had won every one of their matches up to Saturday, and had only moderate opponents to face in their four remaining fixtures. A success on Saturday would thus have practically ensured the unique record for a season of twenty games played and twenty won. As both of the undefeated sides had every reason to respect, or even fear, their opponents of Saturday, and there is considerable rivalry between the pair, for pride of place amongst British clubs, it is a decidedly remarkable coincidence that each should have played a pointless draw on the same day. That the Academical sequence of successes should have been interrupted is unfortunate in so far as the annals have thereby been deprived of a unique record.

Another feature of Saturday's games was the return to form of both University fifteens. For the first time this term the Light Blues were seen at their best on Saturday. The forwards played with great dash in the loose, while L. M. Macleod was at the top of his form, and ran with more of his old resolution and pace than he has shown in any match this season. Blackheath, though not at full strength, were by no means weakly represented, yet they were most decisively beaten by 4 goals 1 try (22 points) to a try (3 points). This is the heaviest reverse inflicted upon the club this season, but the margin no more than represents the superiority of the University on the day. The Heathen forwards were never together, and frequently wheeled without the ball, and let the Cambridge forwards away. Only Turner and Liddell were seen to advantage, while the backs made poor use of their chances, Livesay being the only one of the six who played up to form. Macleod, as already stated, was in great form, his powerful running having much to do with the success of his side. Quite a feature of the game was the admirable place-kicking of Hearson, who kicked four goals from the touch-line, and just failed at a fifty attempt from an equally difficult angle. Oxford also found their form on Saturday, and secured a most meritorious and unexpected victory over Northampton by 15 points to 8. The play of the dark Blues showed great improvement fore and aft. They have now defeated the three chief Midland clubs—Northampton, Leicester and Moseley.

The Oxford crew have gone into training betimes this year. They started on Monday in the following order: (Bow) R. W. Somers-Smith (Merton), H. M. Farrer (Balliol): P. C. Underhill (Brasenose), A. R. Balfour (University), L. E. Jones (Balliol), E. P. Evans (University), A. K. Graham (Balliol), H. C. Bucknall (Balliol) (stroke), L. P. Stedall (Merton) (cox.) Five Old Blues are rowing, one senior, and two freshmen. Of these Bucknall, Graham, Jones, Farrer, and Somers-Smith hail from Eton, Evans from Radley, Balfour from the Edinburgh Academy, and Underhill from St. Edward's School, Oxford. All are well-seasoned oarsmen, and it is pleasing to note they have got out of the rut of useless and bad style, which seemed to afflict Oxford oarsmen like a pestilence since 1901. As at present constituted, the boat is well balanced. In physique, they are capitally served, despite the sacrifice made in the case of Gatehouse. Taken individually, they have improved very appreciably during the week. Collectively, they are not so good. The first catch is imposing enough, but they want a more timely leg-drive, and a firmer and more vertical drop of the blades into the water, for one thing. On the present form, they are just the crew to fall into shape at the right moment.

In theatrical parlance, President Sanger and D. P. Wormald have been "resting" during the last few days. This, naturally, has upset the Cambridge crew considerably, especially as opportunity was taken by the hand to try a fresh stroke. On Tuesday they commence final practice at Ely in the following order: (Bow) G. D. Cochrane (3rd Trinity), D. P. Wormald (3rd Trinity), B.C. Jhonstone (3rd Trinity) W.B. Savory (1st Trinity), E.P. Wedd (Caius), B.R. Winthrop Smith (3rd Trinity), R. V. Powell (3rd Trinity), H. Sanger (Lady Margaret) (stroke); R. Allcard (3rd Trinity) (cox). Three Old Blues will thus be included, four seniors, and two freshmen. Ugly rumours have been afloat that still further changes are in contemplation, but these lack official confirmation. As the crew is now in strict training, such procedure would be little short of suicidal. Considering the shaking about mentioned above, fair progress has been made during the week. Given undisturbed order during the next six weeks, they also should develop into a "crew" well above the ordinary. As at Oxford, however, the merits of the Cambridge crew are individual rather than collective. At a strong paddle they are well together, and consequently travel fast without undue exertion. But their rowing is variable. Their faults are a tendency to get short at the finish, and the absence of that simultaneous leg-drive from the strechers which characterised the 1902-3-4 crews. The frequent changing about of late has told its inevitable tale in other respects, but the time for searching criticism is not yet. Mr. D A. Wauchope is now coaching for a time, and he is the very man to inculcate a more uniform and pronounced "drive." It was a wise move (literally) to migrate to Ely again. The livelier Adelaide water will prepare them for their work at Kingston on March 13. Here Mr. Escombe will have them in charge once more, and he will continue as mentor up to the day of the race.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION IN A ROAD.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting at the High Court, on its Appellate Side, have disposed of an application for revision in a case against Chanappa Lingappa and eleven others, who were convicted by Mr. Abdul Karimkhan, Resident Magistrate at Dharwar, in November last, of causing obstruction to passers-by by erecting stalls on the public road, and were fined five rupees, or in default to suffer two days' simple imprisonment each. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate said he personally visited the place on the bazaar day, and saw that the act of the accused was really an obstruction and blocked the way to the shops of the complainants, thereby preventing the traffic. None of the witnesses for the accused stated that they had got individual right to erect their stalls there. No particular plot was assigned to the accused for that purpose, nor had they been using the road in question continuously. Hence, in the opinion of the Magistrate, their argument that they had got a right to use the road was groundless. They were warned by the police more than once not to erect their stalls there. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused as mentioned above.

It was urged on behalf of the accused that the Magistrate had misunderstood the nature of the case. The accused had a right from time immemorial to erect shops on the bazaar day; and the Magistrate had erred in treating the offence as one under the Indian Penal Code. As the road in question was a Municipal one, it was contended that the Municipality alone could prosecute.

Their Lordships, after hearing the accused's pleader passed the following order:—As a question of the alleged right of the accused from time immemorial to put up the stalls in question was involved, the Court thinks the case should not have been tried summarily. The Court, therefore, remands the case to the First Class Magistrate, Dharwar, to take and record further eviedence on the above question, and also on the question, whether the accused had paid any fee to the Municipality for the privilege of putting up the said stalls.

The magistrates of the golden city of Ballarat have just given a decision that is probably without a precedent in legal annals. Ballarat has a more military atmosphere than any other Australian centre, and rejoices in quite an army of schoolboy cadets. Two of them were recently concerned in the shooting of a horse, and were brought before the court for "illegally discharging firearms within the municipal boundaries." Their counsel raised the point that as cadets they were not amenable to the civil law. The magistrates held that this contention was correct, and dismissed the case. And now the question arises: How is a court-martial for such offending youngsters to be constituted?

THE DEATH OF MAJOR CARNEGY.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Fuller details of the circumstances in which Major Carnegy was killed during Lord Lamington's Shikar expedition in the Gir Forest, show that while his Excellency was shooting at one spot, a second party consisting of Mr. Du Boulay, Major Carnegy and Captain Foljambe rode on horseback for about ten miles into the jungle, and at length came to a nullah where they were told that a lion was only a field's distance away. Major Carnegy refused to draw for a place or to take the best place, protesting that he wished his companions to get the lion. There was some discussion about the question, but Major Carnegy still refused, and eventually Mr. Du Boulay and Captain Foljambe alone drew. Captain Foljambe got the best tree, Mr. DuBoulay receiving a tree on his left and Major Carnegy being on his right. The three were ranged among the nullah. After an interval of twenty minutes the beat began. Ten minutes afterwards, Mr. Du Boulay saw something moving beyond his tree, and almost immediately a fine lion emerged. He moved towards Mr. Du Boulay, who was about to fire when a shot came from Captain Foljambe. Almost simultaneously Mr. Du Boulay fired and missed, but his second shot struck the lion in the right shoulder rather high. The animal immediately felt, but got up and went back about a hundred yards. Just as he disappeared into the thick growth Mr. Du Boulay thought he saw him fall again and was left under the impression that he was done for. Four other shots were fired during this period, some by the natives, who were armed with old-fashioned guns. Then there was an interval of ten minutes, after which the three guns descended from their trees and had a consultation.

Major Carnegy had been firing on the extreme right, and reported that he had fired at a lioness in the belief that it had been previously wounded by Captain Foljambe. He said that after he had fired the lioness seemed to have a dragging gait as though it was badly hit, but the circumstances under which it was subsequently encountered give the impression that this idea was erroneous. After some discussion, it was decided to look for the lion, which it was thought was probably dead, and then to follow up the wounded lioness. The party had great difficulty in making the natives keep to the tracks. They constantly pressed forward, and it was not easy to restrain their eagerness. As the line of men was going up a slope, still intent upon finding the lion's body, the lioness appeared suddenly from behind. She was trotting, it was said, "just like a dog." Promptly there came a fusillade of shots, in which the natives joined. The only point that is quite clear is that the lioness was making for a red-bearded shikari who was near Major Carnegy. The latter officer rapidly fired two shots at her and dropped her dead. The shikari afterwards stated that he would unquestionably have been seized if Major Carnegy had not dropped the lioness when he did.

There was then a pause while some drinks were brought up. The lion had apparently disappeared into some thick bush where it was impossible to follow him. Another consultation was held, and the natives thought the best thing to do was to make a cast along an adjacent nullah. This was done, and traces of the lion's blood were eventually found in the nullah about a hundred yards away. It was decided to follow the lion's tracks along the nullah. Mr. Du Boulay was somewhat in front, with five or six natives, Major Carnegy being slightly on his left rear, and Captain Foljambe rather to his right rear. These relative positions seem to have been more or less maintained to the end. The party went along the nullah for nearly a mile, occasionally coming upon traces of blood. The advance was slow and cautious, and there were several stoppages. Several times men were sent up into trees to look ahead. At last the tracks led to the left up a rather steep place out of nullah, and the searchers came out on a patch of more open and level ground, where there were plenty of bushes and scrub and waist-high grass, but hardly any trees.

Suddenly there was a slight roar to the left and the lion appeared charging across the left front. It is believed to have made straight for Major Carnegy. The others did not see precisely what happened, but the red-bearded shikari, who was again close by stated that Major Carnegy fired one shot which only grazed the lion. Captain Foljambe saw the lion and then saw a cloud of dust with forms struggling within it. The natives state that the lion struck Major Carnegy a blow on the left shoulder with his right paw, and then seized him and bore him to the ground. There was again a perfect fusillade of shots, seven or eight being fired by the natives. Captain Foljambe also fired. Mr. Du Boulay first got a glimpse of the lion before it reached Major Carnegy. All these events were practically simultaneous. Mr. Du Boulay, hurrying across, saw moving forms, then a helmet lying on the ground, and then a sahib on the ground who had been seized by the lion. He dashed straight up to the lion when he realised what had happened, and fired into the region of its heart at point-blank range. It rolled back dead in an instant but as it did so a native with a gun fired a shot into the lion's hind quarters, another with a clubbed rifle struck it on the head, and a third struck it on the head with a sword. All these acts were also simultaneous. The courage of the natives was very marked. Mr. Du Boulay spoke to Major Carnegy, but he did not answer, and the nature of his injuries left no doubt that death must have been instantaneous. The lion that killed him measured eleven feet to the tip of the tail, and was the biggest animal killed in the shoot. The measurements of the others were:—His Excellency's, 10 feet 4 inches; Colonel Kennedy's 10 feet 10 inches; Major Carnegy's lioness 9 feet.

Captain Foljambe immediately started on horseback to the camp to inform his Excellency and Colonel Kennedy of the tragic occurrence. The death must have taken place somewhere about five o'clock, or a little later, and Captain Foljambe reached the camp shortly before dusk. The receipt of the news caused the deepest grief, and all the arrangements for a continuance of the shoot were at once countermanded. Mounted messengers were sent off to Malia Hatina to order a special train for the conveyance of the body to Rajkote. Meanwhile Mr. Du Boulay had obtained a charpoy from a jungle hut, and the body was arranged on it and covered with a cloth, and slowly carried back towards the camp. The progress was difficult, after darkness had set in, though the way was lit by torchbearers. At length when a mile or two from the camp, the sad party was met by carriages, and the body placed in the closed receptacle prepared for it. It was taken straight on to Malia Hatina where it arrived soon after 2 a. m. It was in charge of Captain Foljambe, representing his Excellency, Mr. Allison, and Mr. Pogson. The special train was in readiness, and Rajkote was reached at 6-30 a. m.

The deepest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Carnegy. The Viceroy has sent her a telegram of sympathy, and Lord Lamington has sent an autograph letter. The funeral which was a military one took place on Friday evening. The procession left the Rajasthanik Court at 4-30 p. m. and proceeded to the English cemetery, past the Cavalry Quarter-Guard. Eight officers acted as pall-bearers, and there were also eight pall-bearers chosen from the non-commissioned officers of the 123rd Rifles. The chief mourners were:—Captain the Hon. G. Foljambe, representing H. E. the Governor; Mr. C. A. Kincaid, the Senior Political Officer, present; Colonel Delamain, the Officer Commanding the Station.

There were also representatives of the 123rd Rifles and of the 31st Lancers, and all the British Officers, Civil and Military, in the station. The cortege was met at the gate of the cemetery by the chaplain, who proceeded to the grave in front of the pall-bearers who carried the coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack and adorned with wreaths. Mrs. Carnegy and Mrs. Kennedy, and the ladies of the station were at the grave. At the close of the service a firing party consisting of 200 men fired three volleys across the grave, and the bugle having sounded the last post, the remains were committed to their last resting place. The funeral was also attended by a great number of unofficial gentlemen, European and Native and the route along which the cortege passed was thronged by the public. Deep sorrow was felt and manifested by all.

In Munich, Cologne, and in some other of the old German cities that have not yet divested themselves of the flavour of medieval custom, there are now daily "sounds of revelry by night," which will only be hushed by the Lenten chill of Ash Wednesday. It is the small tradesmen and working-class season of wild frolic, which they indulge to the full, with balls dancing, soirees, and gaieties of all kinds. All spare cash is spent, and then all spare property follows, beginning with jewellery and ending with the beds—which, of course, are of no use when the nights are passed "in society." At Munich the inrush of beds and bedding to the Mont de Piete during the past ten days has been such that notice has had to be given that no more can be received, from sheer failure of space to warehouse them.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

Aside from the tremendous burden of the active campaign itself, Japan must finds herself saddled with a heavy indirect expense in caring for her Russian prisoners. Already there are, at the different prison camps, that is the places which have been chosen as head-quarters for receiving the prisoners, some thirty thousand Russian captives, officers, privates and supernumeraries (these last including a few women and several children) all of whom have to be clothed, fed, and guarded, and if all of the Port Arthur garrison who are not to be permitted to return to Russia on parole are taken to Japan, this number will be very materially increased, without taking into consideration any more who may be captured in other engagements. At a very moderate estimate, these three items of primary expense, namely, food, clothing and guards cannot be much less than fifty sen a day, and at that rate, the total sum which Japan will have to provide for one year's maintenance of her prisoners of war, is upwards of five million yen, and there is the disagreeable fact confronting the Japanese Government that it is probably impossible for it to use the labour of those prisoners in any advantageous way. No wonder then that the people of Japan are grumbling at this heavy expense that is added to their already onerous burden; the legitimate expenses of the war, they bear cheerfully, as a matter of principle, although these have already reached a sum quite twice as great as that which was announced by the Government at the commencement of hostilities; but there is noticeable in the vernacular press a disposition to ask if the authorities are not needlessly coddling the prisoners, doing too much for them in a sentimental way and if the men cannot be compelled to do something that shall at least contribute towards their keep, if not pay the whole expense thereof. Yet there is no open revolt at the expressed intention of their Government to do what it can to make the Russian prisoners at least comfortable Russians, justly, have the reputation of being hearty eaters, and they are not accustomed to the simple diet which is satisfying to the Japanese, so that even if the prisoners are kept upon a diet that, to them, might seem almost abstemious, the cost of it would quickly run away with three times the sum that is sufficient to feed a Japanese prisoner. In the Japanese jails, it can hardly be necessary to spend more than ten sen a day for the food of a native prisoner who gets no meat, but little fish, and absolutely nothing in the way of what a native of that land would call "luxuries." With the Russian prisoners it is very different. To keep them well, they must have a good deal of meat and other things that are never dreamt of in arranging the fare in Japanese prisons at ordinary times; to such an extent is this true that the prices of meat and vegetables have nearly doubled in the last few months. So that it will be seen at once thirty sen a day for food is not an extravagant sum to allow per capita for those Russian prisoners. This leaves only twenty sen for clothing, medical attendance, and expence, of guards. A sum scarcely sufficient, and it is quite likely that the estimate of fifty sen a day will be almost doubled when the bills are actually settled. Besides this burden of expense, there is staring Japan in the face the grave danger to her people of an outbreak of disease amongst the Russian prisoners. In spite of every reasonable effort on the part of the Japanese guards, it is well nigh impossible to make the Russian prisoners to make necessary sanitary precautions. If an epidemic of dysentery or smallpox, or something even worse, should break out at any one of the prison camps, it will have sad effects upon the Japanese people in the neighbourhood, and may spread all over the country; and with the approach of warm weather that danger will become a positive menace. It would be interesting to know just how the Japanese prisoners in Russian hands are faring. Exact knowledge is not available, and besides the number cannot be comparable with that of the Russian prisoners in Japan, for no such disaster as the surrender of Port Arthur has befallen the Japanese. It is certain, however, that a considerable number of Japanese have been taken by the Russians, but where are they and how have they been treated? The disagreeable impression created at the time of the surrender of Port Arthur, when the disparity between the number of Japanese prisoners actually accounted for with the number that must have fallen into Russian hands became evident, has not been removed and is not likely to be effaced.

The places selected for locating prison camps are desirable situations, healthy in themselves and easy of access, usually by both rail and by steamer. They are not such places as are included in the list of Japan's hill resorts and in the summer they are sure to be warm: if crowded much more than at present, it will be difficult to keep up the sanitary conditions to the level which the army medical corps has set for its standard. If however, an epidemic of cholera or any infectious disease should break out, it will not be a hard matter to transfer the prisoners to Hill camps at an elevation sufficiently great to make it easy to cope with such disease. As a rule, the prisoners are thoroughly contented and the majority have expressed surprise and pleasure at their condition: so much so indeed, as to justify the suspicion that most of the rank and file would rather be where they are than active service under General Kuropatkin. It is more than possible that if the Russian soldiers now in the Japanese prison camps were permitted to correspond freely with their brethren in Kuropatkin's Manchurian armies, and if the contents of their letters were given publicity, the Russian commander would find himself even more embarrassed than he now is, for it is certain the rank and file, almost to a man, would refuse to fight any longer against those who have treated their friends so well and who have proved themselves to be such redoubtable foes in battle. There is some reason to suspect that some such feeling is already animating the troops with Kuropatkin. There are a few officers among the prisoners who have not accepted their changed conditions quite so cheerfully and who by their attempts to show their resentment, have made consummate asses of themselves, but these have all been very young fellows; indeed, the display of impotent wrath has been inversely as the age of the exhibitors? Some young lieutenants, when requested to give up their swords in conformity with the customs of even the most civilized warfare, at first refused to do so at all, and then, when told they must do so, betrayed childish temper by breaking the blades across their knees, declaring that their swords should never be used by any Japanese against their Russian compatriots. As if the Japanese officers were unable to get swords enough and of good temper for themselves, or as if any one of them would stultify himself and violate the cannons of Bushi by using a sword captured from a Russian. The imputation which these young Russian officers sought to put upon their captors, was not only silly in itself, but betrays an ignorance of Japanese ideas of etiquette and propriety that is simply colossal, and yet it is not altogether astonishing when one remembers the slurs that Russian officers have cast upon the Japanese and are still perpetrating.

The behaviour of the Japanese towards their prisoners is not in any way surprising to those who know that people well. It has been many a long year since inhumanity characterised their treatment of prisoners of war, and since the beginning of Meiji, the opportunities of displaying their consideration for such that have arisen have always been marked by kindness which might well have been imitated by other peoples. In the very ancient times, when there was really no such thing as military discipline or strategy, a battle was little more than an aggregation of duels, for it was the custom for each warrior to challenge an individual enemy to mortal combat. They carried on their fight without reference to the orders of friend or foe and usually they fought to a finish, or if one of them realised that defeat was inevitable, he avoided capture by committing suicide, harakiri. Prisoners were not unknown, to be sure, and some of them were badly treated, but not all of them. Since conditions have changed, there has never been anything to justify an apprehension that prisoners of war would be treated unkindly much less inhumanly, and the careful consideration shown the Russian prisoners, wherein Japan has done the very best she could under the circumstances, will go far towards convincing the world that Japanese civilization has a more substantial foundation than mere aestheticism—"Shanghai Mercury."

The improvement in the ocean mail service between Calcutta and Rangoon will place Burma in closer touch with India. The new turbine steamer, the "Lunka," which the British India Steam Navigation Company are putting on specially for the English mail service will leave Calcutta every Sunday morning and arrive at Rangoon on Tuesday morning. She will only stay a few hours at the latter port as she will take on board the mail-bags for Eupore and leave the same evening for Calcutta, arriving there on Thursday afternoon. The rate of speed will average some sixteen knots an hour, and as the steamer easily did eigtheen on her recent trip in the Hooghly, there should be no question as to punctuality.

THE WRECK OF THE ORIZABA.

THE MARINE INQUIRY.

THE CAPTAIN CENSURED.

The wrecked mail steamer Orizaba still lies hard and fast on the Five Fathom Bank, in Fremantle Harbour, and, it is only the favourable weather conditions that have allowed salvage operations to be successfully conducted.

The Court appointed to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the wreck of the Orizaba, sat in the Fremantle Court House on the 24th ult. The Court consisted of Mr R. Fairbairn, R.M. (chairman) with Captains J. R. Gordon and J. Foxworthy, as nautical assessors. Under the provisions of the Navigation Act, passed last session, the duty of conducting the inquiry is thrown upon the Chief Harbour-master, Captain Irvine, who was represented by Mr. A. E. Barker.

After hearing some evidence, Mr. Barker stated that the Harbour-master had framed three questions for submission to the Court. In addition he laid three charges against the commander of the Orizaba.

The questions placed before the Court were:—

(1) "What was the cause of the standing of the Orizaba off Garden Island, on the 16th instant?

(2) "Having regard to the weather and atmospheric conditions prevailing off Rottnest Island on the 16th instant, did the master of the R. M. S. Orizaba excercise sufficient precaution for the safe navigation of his vessel from 8 a.m. to 10-50 a. m.?

(3) "Having regard to the distance from the noon position of the R. M. S. Orizaba on the 15th instant did the master commence taking soundings sufficiently early on the morning of the 16th instant?"

The charges formulated by the Chief Harbour-master (Captain Irvine) against the captain of the R. M. S. Orizaba were as follows:—

"(1) That the master of the R. M. S. 'Orizaba' having ascertained his position at 11-20 a. m. on the 16th instant, was then guilty of reckless navigation thereby causing the stranding of his vessel, in attempting to extricate himself from his position without having a sufficient knowledge of the locality."

"(2) That the said master was guilty of imprudent navigation in not taking soundings earlier than he did on the 16th instant."

"(3) That the said master was guilty of imprudent navigation in disregarding the sailing regulations of the port of Fremantle, which provide as follows:—At night, or in thick weather, if uncertain of the position, Rottnest Island should not be approached on its west or north-west side to a less depth than 30 fathoms, or the north side of the Island to a less depth than 20 fathoms."

Mr. R. Fairbairn, R. M., delivered the reserved decision of the Court at Fremantle on the 25th ultimo.

The decision of the Court was read by Mr. Fairbairn as follows:—

In the matter of the stranding of the R. M. S. Orizaba, the Court, having carefully inquired into the circumstances attending the above-mentioned shiping casualty, taking the charges generally, finds that the Royal Mail steamer Orizaba was carefully navigated up to the time her position was determined off Cape Peron, at 11-20 a.m. on February 16th. But the Court considers the master committed an error of judgement in attempting to take his vessel over the Five Fathom Bank, where she stranded, instead of anchoring and obtaing the assistance of some person having local knowledge to extricate the vessel from her dangerous position. For this error Captain Robert Archer is censured and ordered to pay half the costs of the inquiry, which costs are hereby ordered to be taxed.

Mr. Fairbairn added that both Captain Gordon and Captain Foxworthy (the nautical assessors) concurred in the finding.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

Simla, March 13.

Monday.—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in Gujarat, and the central parts of India, and has fallen briskly to rapidly in Baluchistan. Pressure is still low in Orissa, and over the North-West Bay. Rain has fallen in South Bengal and Upper Burma. Chittagong reports 2 1-2 inches, Lashio Bhamo, Monywa, Barisal, Saugor Island and Dibrugarh 1-2 an inch. Local rain is again probable during the day in South Bengal, Upper Burma, and is possible in Central Burma. Another depression advancing eastwards from Persia, and is already beginning to affect Baluchistan, where rain may be expected within the next 26 hours.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran for the week ending 11th March, 1905:—

Days March	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
5th	83°	72°	..	—
6th	83°	70°	..	—
7th	82°	65°	..	—
8th	81°	63°	..	—
9th	82°	66°	..	—
10th	85°	69°	..	—
11th	84°	71°	..	—

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 13th March.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Berar and Central India and at Deesa, Neemuch, Malegaon, Poona and Aurangabad and has been steady or has changed slightly elsewhere. The barometer varies, from normal by small amounts.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Saugor and Negapatam and moderate to light in other places.

Temperature.—The maximum is 7° to 10° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad, while the minimum is from 5° to 10° in excess in Sind and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Bellary and the lowest 52° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Cawnpore, Jacobabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Neemuch, Jubbulpore and Ratnagiri.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th March 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·853
Temperature of the air ... degrees	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	72·2
Dew Point ...	70·6
Relative humidity of Air ...	0·812
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	70·3
General Directions of Wind.* ...	NNW, WNW, W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	149

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

Rumours have recently been in circulation at Calcutta that Mr. Greer, C. I. E., was about to vacate the Chairmanship of the Corporation. We understand, however, that he will retain the appointment until next spring at least. His eventual successor is, of course, indicated in Mr. C. G. H. Allen, C. S., who acted for him with such marked success last year.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Polo Association, Colonel de Lisle's programme of suggested alterations in the Indian rules of polo was brought forward, but did not meet with general acceptance. The proposal to alter the goals to the English size and to abolish the subsidiary was not agreed to, nor did the meeting accept the principle of a seven minutes chukker "all in," and the deduction of overtime in one period from the next. Some minor alterations were, however, agreed to provisionally for one year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," March 11.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A B Wilson Registrar of the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India is permitted to retire from the service under Article 461 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the afternoon of the 19th inst.

Mr G W Marshall a Supt in the Foreign Dept is appointed to be Registrar of the Legislative Dept of the Govt of India vice Mr A B Wilson.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut Col St P Maxwell C S I of the Indian Army Deputy Commr in Assam are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander in Chief in India with effect from the 17th March.

The services of Capt C J Robertson Milne M B I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of Capt E J Morgan M B I M S are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces.

Major A T H Newnham, Indian Army Cantonment Magte Lucknow is granted privilege leave for 23 days with leave out of India for five months and twenty days in continuation with effect from the 5th April.

Lieut.-Col G H Watson Indian Army Cantonment Mag. Cawnpore is granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days with leave out of India on medical certificate for six months and seventeen days in continuation with effect from the 15th March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Rev H T Ottley Domestic Chaplain to the Most Rev the Lord Bishop of Calcutta is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 21st March or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R McIntosh Deputy Conservator of Forests 3rd grade Madras is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties as Instructor Imperial Forest School Dehra Dun.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from forenoon of the 8th March.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major E G R Whitcome Indian Medical Service an officiating Agency Surg of the 2nd class are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander in Chief in India with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Civil Surg of Gurram.

Capt A B Dew a Political Asst of the 2nd offg 1st class is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days with effect from the 13th Feb under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Lieut R A Lyall a Political Asst of the 3rd class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th Feb combined with furlough for three months under Articles 233 and 308 b of the Civil Service Regulations.

Lieut-Col H N V Harington Indian Medical Service (Madras) an Agency Surg of the 1st class is posted temporarily as Civil Surg Kurram.

The Hon Sir Arthur Martindale K C S I a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Gov-Genl in Rajputana is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st April combined with furlough for nine months under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

HIGH COURT.—March 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B Tyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

730,04—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

428-04—Bicknell M and R—Jivabhai Vadilal vs Vadilal Sakarchand and others—Khunderao S and L and B K G R N M and M J and M—Long Cause part heard

Reference.

E F Nicholson for Govt—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I. of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji—Sorabjee and J

Testamentary Suits.

15-04—Sorabji and J—Bai Monabai widow vs Canji Walji Madhowji and K.

19-01—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugvandas vs Ooderm—Balkison K J Bilimoria.

20-01—Tyabji D and Co.—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Heerabai widow a minor by her guardian Gordhun Govind B M and Romer.

22-04—Bicknell M and R—Yemnabai widow vs Viswanath Pandoorang Bhalkar minor by his guardian Pandoorung H Mantri—Balkrishna V N K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar

Suits for hearing and final desposal.

Short Causes.

343,04—In person—Amerchund Veerjee and others vs Jaitsa Vundravan—Part head

303,04—M B Chothia—Bechio Khrusesaa vs Ibrahimr Sideckur.

1-05—Pestonjee R and K—Nanabhoy Bhikhajee Mestry vs Goswami Shri G Girdhamjee—Bhaishunker K and G

93,05—Khunderao S and L—Khoja Fazul Cassum vs Bai Hayatbai window and another—M J and G

96,05—Edgelow G and W Ardeshir Sorabj Moos vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalbhai.

113,05—Payne and Co—Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed vs Abdool Satar Hajee Moosa and others—Bicknell M and R

190,01—Ragnavajee and B—Vulubdas Runcoordas and another vs Phirozshah Futconji and others

124,05—K J Billimoria—Narbadabai widow vs Kashinath Narayen and others.

128,05—M R Vakil—Hormusjee Bomonjee Khan vs Vithaldas Soonderdas—Mulla and M.

129,05—In person—Dadabhoy Furdoonjee vs Jerbai widow.

Undefended New Long Cause

883,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Shaffiabai alias Bayabai and another vs Rahimtula Esmail.

Long Causes.

43,05—Payne and Co—Hirji Kiloo Kanock and others vs Hajee Suttanally Shastri and others—M J and M and Mirza and M—Part heard

54,04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Gulammahomed Hajee Esmail and others vs Mahomed Sidick Hajee Abdoolrehim and others—Payne and Co and K D Shroff.

43,04—M B Chothia—Dhunjibhy Muncherji KapJwala vs The Hon Mr Advocate General Little and Co S and M

477,04—Nanu H and Co—Anant Venayek Shalegram and others Bai Aimai widow—K D Shroff

621,04—M B Chothia—Ramchundra Mozha and Co vs Raghunath Makund—Edgelow G and W

268,04—Craigie L and O—D Mackinon and others vs J and J Moir—Smetham B and N

842,04—Sorabjee and J—Mahomedally Hassanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M

857,04—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another—Unwala P and A H D and Co,

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.

For Consent Decree,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

765,04—Payne and Co Hunsraj Moorarji vs Runchordas Dharsey Little and Co

430 16996-04—Mulla and M—Gordhundas Waghji vs Desa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co

676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M

609'04—Bhaishunker K and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Hiralal D

719'04—In Person Chatturbhuj Soonderjee vs Permanand Dassa Madhowji and K

723,04—Wadia G and Co, Abdulla Kaikibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Salleman and other—Smetham and B and N, and Matubhoy J and M.

378'04—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Purshotum vs Bakulchand Maguplal and another Meg J and G

753'04—In person a pauper Bhanibai widow vs Veljee Khoda and others K B Mehta

418'01—Payne and Co—Societa Coloniole Italiana vs Mahomed Salley Mahomed—Balkrishna V N K

777'03—Jamsetjee and R Pherozshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Dinbai widow and another M R Vakil

787'04—Jamsetjee and R Ibrahim Girdharidas vs Thakor Jeewandas Nathoobhoy Nadirshaw and T

288'03—In person Ladhibai widow vs Ruttonsey Karamsey and others Payne and Co

563-02—Bicknell M and R—Hanumanbux Fosichand and others—vs Kedarmal Govindram and another Kanga and P

Before the Prothonotary

For Investigation of Pauperism

7,05—In person—Narayen Daji vs Raoji Venayekrao J Sunkerseth—J P Dastur.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race start with time in hand to be steered by Ladies—Sails at 4-15 p m to-day.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances M S	Sailed by	Start at
Foreila	Scr	Mrs Kemp	4 15 0
Stella	1 0	Mrs Kemp	4 14 0
Melody	5 40	Mrs Macbeth	4 9 20
Isca	9 50	Mrs Chrystal	4 5 0

Course Special, from Committee Vessel round P and O B Buoy off or at Island, round North Karanja Buoy leaving both to Starboard and back to the Committee Vessel.

Course No—6·6 miles.

A battalion of Turkish troops consisting of 950 men, who embarked at Bonfidah for Hodeida to reinforce the garrison in the Yemen, mutinied as soon as they were on board the Greek steamer Epiros, and demanded to be sent back to their homes. The men seized and imprisoned their officers, and compelled the captain of the Epiros to proceed to Suez, where the vessel had to wait until the arrival of money to pay the Canal duties. The necessary sum was ordered, and it is presumed that the Epiros will continue her voyage to Beirut.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A hitherto unpublished poem by Robert Browning written in November, 1837, is to appear in "Country Life." It is called "A Forest Thought," and was inscribed in one of the ladies' albums that were so popular at the time. Here are four lines from the find:—

In far Esthonian solitudes
The parent-firs of future woods
Gracefully, airily spire at first
Up to the sky, by the soft sand nurst.

It may be news (says a writer in T. A. T.) to many people to learn that there are men living to-day with green hair. This weird colour is not a curious fad but the result of working in a copper mine, where in order to become a marketable commodity, the crude ore is roasted in furnaces. It is stated that although no offensive odour emanates from this process, there is nevertheless some strange substance therein that produces a chemical change of the hair and beard so that they become as green as grass. Strange to say, the texture of the hair suffers no injury, but remains as soft and glossy as ever.

The Bishop of Carlisle's adoption of the signature J. W. Carliol, is (says the "Standard") in accordance with the laudable principle of retaining as many reminders as possible of the historic continuity of the English Church. These abbreviated episcopal Latin signatures are now and then amusingly puzzling to the uninitiated, as when somebody addressed a letter to Bishop Thorold of Rochester under the style of A.W. Roffen, Esq.—an incident that deserves to rank with the receipt by the ducal owner of Good-wood of a missive bearing the superscription of Messrs. Richmond and Gordon. To the present Archbishop of York belongs the credit of restoring "Willelmus" as the Latin for "William" in place of the pseudo-classical form Gulielmus.

It is at least curious to note that those who are continually whistling and humming are always those who, from a defective ear, are unable to hum or whistle in tune.—Barry Pain in the "Tatler."

"Vanity Fair" tells this story on the authority of a friend who has just come back from St. Petersburg. He and a German were recently walking in one of the main streets of the Russian capital, and were discussing the Tsar. One of them made the remark, How stupid the Emperor is! At once a detective in plain clothes, stepped up to him, and said, I overheard your remark; you are my prisoner. My friend, however, at once answered, My remark referred to the German Emperor. The detective was no less quick. His reply was, Your remark cannot refer to the German Emperor; no one could call him stupid.

The Dublin season, brief, bright, and beautiful (so far as the fair sex is concerned), is as huge a success as ever, writes a correspondent of the "Liverpool Daily Post." Dances there are in plenty, and everybody dances. As for flirtations—well, the innocent Saxon who stays a fortnight in Dublin and brings back any portion of his heart must be adamant, for the big eyes, soft voices, and entrancing wit of Erin's fair daughters are as characteristic to-day as in the time of Tom Moore. Everybody is easily amused in Dublin, and everybody also means to be amused, and those two qualities go a long way towards making the season there the amusing thing that it is.

If the list of British mammals is read through seriatim, it is surprising how many will be found to be hibernating in the month of February. The squirrels only go to sleep in the very coldest weather, and can hardly be said to hibernate. But the badger does, and so does the hedgehog, and all the shrews, except probably the watershrew. Almost all the land molluscs, such as the various snails, go to sleep, and stop up their shells with hardened glue. The viper, the ringed snake, the smooth snake, the slow-worm, the toad, the frog, and the eft are hibernating. Suspended animation is with them (says the "County Gentleman") the alternative for starvation, for even with the aid of hay, turnips and artificial food, our domestic animals are usually on short commons in February and March.

General Nogi lightens the toils and anxieties of war with essays in minstrelsy, as many warriors of old were wont to do. The "Kokumin's" correspondent at Port Arthur sends an example of the General's muse, of which the following "rough metrical version" (from the "Japan Weekly Gazette") is fairly typical:—

By what weird force can this grim height be scaled?
Such odds to overcome would win world fame;
The clouds of war against its sides were hailed,
Changing its very form with blood and flame!
Revered this famous Hill will evermore
Be by all people on fair Nippon's shore!

The Rev. Samuel Chadwick, the superintendent of the Wesleyan Central Mission in Leeds has dedicated a book to his mother-in-law.

If every profession is to be thrown open to women, why should a man slave from morning till night in order that his wife may amuse herself, wear fine clothes, and flit from one excitement to another. He is at present the working bee and she is the butterfly; in the future they must both be busy bees, and there will be no time for dissipation idle pleasure, and wild extravangance.—Lady Violet Greville in "The Graphic."

Mr. R. J. Mecredy, the well-known Irish automobilist, in a lecture to the Automobile Club, said that at one place in Clare he was mistaken for Anti-Christ. In the dusk he came round a corner suddenly on a cart containing four men. The men, who were standing up, dropped at the sight of the baleful apparition. Afterwards he heard the sequel. It appears that the men had jumped out of the cart; some of them knelt on the road and prayed. The others, who, perhaps, realised that their case was hopeless, filled the air with profanity. Then the police appeared on the scene, and were about to arrest the quartet for being drunk, when it was explained to them that Anti-Christ had gone by in a fiery chariot, and that the end of the world was at hand. Another native whom he met in a narrow road after dark ran for his life to a neighbouring residence, and, terror-stricken, informed the proprietor that he had seen an awful sight on the road. It was either the devil, or the West Clare broken loose. He could not tell which. The West Clare is the local title for the railway which meanders from Ennis to Kilkee.

Another of Mr. Mecredy's stories was of a mother who proudly produced her baby for inspection, and asked, Is yours as big as that, sir? To which he replied, I think it is a little bigger. Instantly the instincts of the mother were roused, and tossing her head, she said, So well it might be; that's only half of ours; the other half is with God. We had twins.

Mr. Mecredy also told of an hotel dinner which was especially good and well served. At the conclusion one of the party remarked, You're an angel, Pat. I am, Sir, assented Pat; but I *fly low*.

An excellent reason for retaining Compulsory Greek has been given by a headmaster. He set an essay to his sixth form on this very subject, and all the essayists, singularly enough, wrote warmly in favour of Greek as a compulsory subject. Could there—he now asks—be a better argument for its retention than is involved in the unanimous approval of these young students of the language? If we had not been at school (says the "Bystander)" we should say that there could not be a better argument. As it is, we are bound to recollect the fable of the tiger who met the hare out walking, and stopped it to ask who, in the hare's opinion, was the King of Beasts. The hare ingenuously remarked that, without doubt, the tiger was. But it isn't.

To be a polite and popular Chief Chamberlain to a decorative Kaiser is to be one's self in the way of decorations. Count Eulenberg, it seems, has been quite in the front row when these hochets de la vanite were in course of distribution. He can now count no less than three score and fifteen decorations and it is seriously doubted whether even the Kaiser himself possesses so many. However, as neither the Count nor the Kaiser could wear them all at once, there is not likely to be a ruffling of susceptibilities.

In spite of the intense heat and the numerous destructive bush fires, Lord Northcote, the Governor-General of the Commonwealth, has been having an enjoyable tour through the western district of Victoria, one of the richest pastoral provinces in the Empire. On entering the town of Warrnambool, his Excellency and the Viceregal party passed under a huge banner depicting Sir Francis Drake on Plymouth Hoe, a compliment to his Devonshire ancestry and family associations that gave particular pleasure to Lord Northcote.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE new system for the Home Commands has been instituted but its beginnings are not yet appreciable. Time must necessarily be occupied, but if the report to be made next August is to possess real value the system should be set in motion as soon as possible. No special instructions had been received by the generals commanding on the appointed day, and, though it might have been supposed that the selections for the important positions of administrative major-generals, or brigadiers, would have been made, there are as yet no appointments. As the Esher Committee pointed out, however, there are many officers who have particularly distinguished themselves in administrative capacities, and whose qualities are well tried. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in making a suitable selection. We cannot expect the new system to be got into working order at once, but we are sorry to learn that so much uncertainty prevails in regard to it amongst those who should be best informed.

Writing on the subject of harbour defence in the "United Service Magazine," Lieut. Lionel H. Hordern presents the case for those who claim that the Army alone can provide garrisons for the forts at our naval bases. Naturally, Lieut. Hordern is not in favour of the Navy assuming complete control of the defences of our ports, and he considers that the best solution of the problem would be the establishment of a joint naval and military committee for each naval port. This measure, he asserts, would result in bridging the gulf which, he thinks, at present divides the two Services. Considering the possibility of attacks upon naval ports, Lieut. Hordern says:—"The attack will be in the nature of a raid—possibly a combined naval and military raid—and this is the utmost we have to prepare against. A few thousand men landed, and a number of small craft attacking in conjunction from the sea, with the object of running in close enough to do some damage, would seem the probable maximum strength of the raid. The sea attack alone is more likely, small craft supported by a cruiser or two with long range guns." To meet such an attack is not the duty of the Navy, which will then be concerned with the enemies' coasts and not with our own. "Every man, every ship, every mobile vessel they can get hold of will be wanted for the fighting line, which must be far removed from our shores. . . . To detail or retain for harbour defence one submarine that can steam thirty or forty miles to sea and back, or one man, be he admiral or ship's boy, is to weaken the fighting line to that extent."

Although in view of the patent appointing the Army Council it was confidently hoped that it would prove an efficient instrument for carrying on the administration of the Army, events have shown, as we predicted several months ago, that the Order in Council of last August has vitiated the good intentions of the Esher Commitee by conferring on the Secretary of State for War all responsibility to the Crown and to Parliament. In these circumstances it is plainly the duty of the country to assert itself against the inroads of party politics, and the undue measure of arbitrary power exercised by the War minister and the Cabinet which has been the real cause of the breakdown of our Army system. In fact, unless the nation takes the same vital interest in the Army as does in the Navy, the military members of the Armys Council will be continually overruled, as military advisers have hitherto been, by the politicians. Unfortunately, as we have so often pointed out, there is no analogy between the conditions surrounding the administration of the two Services from the nation's point of view, since in these days no Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any, Government, except at their peril, would venture to attempt any retrenchment affecting the efficiency of the Navy, wereas the Treasury, unrestrained by the voice of public opinion, has refused funds for the Army times without number with apparent impunity. In the case of the Navy the four Naval Lords, who are no more responsible officials than are the military members of the Army Council, are however fully aware that since the country recognised the necessity for a powerful Navy they can well risk the surrender of their posts and salaries should they threaten to resign on being overruled regarding any "vital principle" affecting naval efficiency. As a matter of fact, certain Naval Lords did tender their resignation some years ago on their advice being rejected on a matter of paramount importance, the result being that, the Cabinet promptly yielded rather than that the affair should become public and unpleasant questions asked in Parliament.

There is an erroneous idea that the Navy is governed entirely by the Admiralty Board and that the four Naval Lords are the colleagues and not merely the advisers of the First Lord of the Admiralty. Previous to 1869 the Board did really govern the Navy, and its decisions could only be overruled by the Cabinet itself, so that the naval members of the Board, being in the majority, practically ruled the Navy, and instances have occurred when the Cabinet has upheld their opinion against that of the First Lord. When, however, Mr. Gladestone was in power thirty-six years ago, and economy was the order of the day, Mr. Childers, the First Lord, discovered that—having regard to the patent appointing the Admiralty Board—he could not carry out the Premier's scheme of retrenchment. Consequently he procured the Order in Council of January 1869, whereby the responsibility of the Board as a whole was abolished, and the First Lord obtained absolute power and thus became solely responsible to the Crown and to Parliament—as are at present Lord Selborne for the Navy and Mr. Arnold-Forster for the Army. In fact the four Naval Lords of to-day are simply responsible to the First Lord for such duties as he details them to carry out.

As a matter of fact however the First Naval Lords in recent years, in the plenitude of their wisdom, have regarded the four Naval Lords as their colleagues, although they are under no obligation whatever to do so under the provisions of the Order in Council of 1869, which has never been rescinded. Under this Order the Navy went down hill until 1894 when public opinion and the the press aroused the Government of the day to its sense of duty. Mr. Childers' Estimates for the Navy amounted only to ten millions, and things remained for years in this state. In fact, between the six financial years, 1888-89 until 1893-94, only eighty-two millions were spent on the Navy, whereas 104 millions were spent on the Army. In 1894, the Liberal Government was forced to amend matters but the initiative was taken by the country and not by the Admiralty or the Government. Yet we find it stated in "The Daily Chronicle" of the 11th inst. that it was Lord Spencer. The First Lord of the Admiralty, who decided that additional expenditure on the Navy was essential, and our Radical contemporary tells us that "The Spencer programme was the beginning of the regeneration of the British Navy." The question now to be answered is whether the administration of the Army by a Council or Board, as obtains in the Navy, is a guarantee of efficiency? We are distinctly of opinion that it is by no means so, unless the value of the Army is held at a higher standard by the nation than it is at present, since it is abundantly clear that public opinion alone, as instanced in the case of artillery rearmament, can oblige the Cabinet to do what is necessary.

The Admiralty have decided on another bold step, which is likely to do a great deal for the future gunnery efficiency of the Fleet, and at the same time save the country three-quarters of a million sterling. It has long been contemplated by the authorities at Whitehall to build a new School of Gunnery at Chatham, to which the Sheerness establishment was to be transferred and another Gunnery School on shore at Devonport, to be eventually occupied by the men who at present undergo their training in the "Cambridge." Now, however, it has been decided to abolish the Gunnery Schools at Sheerness and Devonport and absorb them in the gunnery departments at the general depots of those two ports. The increased amount of living room in the barracks at Devonport and Chatham will be provided for by the addition of a block or two necessary, but the nucleus crews being berthed in their own ships, has left much available living space in the present blocks, and but little more will have to be provided. This of itself will effect a vaste conomy; but as the present drill sheds and batteries will also be made sufficient for all purposes with added conveniences, there will also be a large amount of money saved on this account. A commander will be in charge of the Chatham and Devonport Gunnery Departments under the captain of the respective depots. The Gunnery School at Whale Island will be maintained to train and requality the highest specialised gunnery men of the Fleet; but all other training will be carried out by the gunnery schools at the general depots and under the gunnery officers and instructors in the ships of the commissioned sea and reserve ships. One effect of this change, on which the admiralty are to be heartily congratulated, is, that all the officers of the fleet will be interested in and have to participate while performing their ordinary duties in the gunnery drills, &c., of the Fleet. It is a deplorable fact that since gunnery has been a speciality the specialists have, as far as possible, been concerned to throw a ring-fence around the gunnery department, and to resent any trespass on what was considered their special domain. To throw the responsibility of training their men upon all officers of the ship alike, under the close supervision of the captain and his gunnery experts, will have the effect of abolishing the present detrimental exclusiveness, and of breaking down an undercurrent of unconscious hostility which many executive officers of the Fleet have in the past undoubtedly held towards gunnery and torpedo. The only way to kill this feeling and establish the interest that begets efficiency is to abolish all suspicion of exclusiveness and make all officers and men feel that gunnery and torpedo is the thing which interests and concerns everyone, and not the experts alone.

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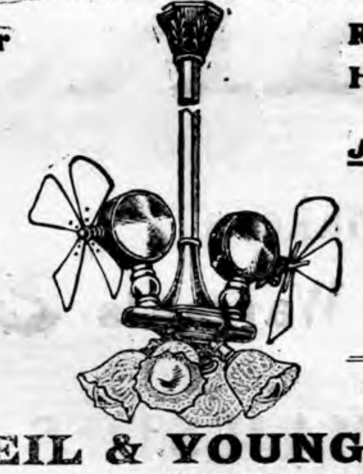

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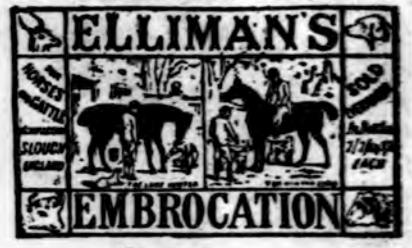

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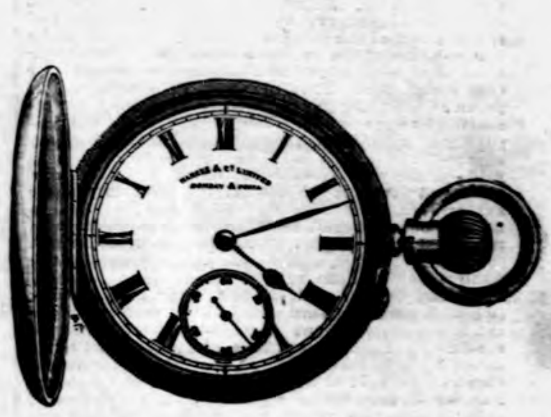

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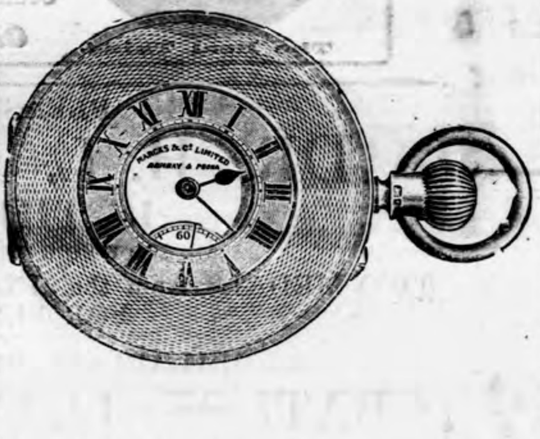

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Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

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